

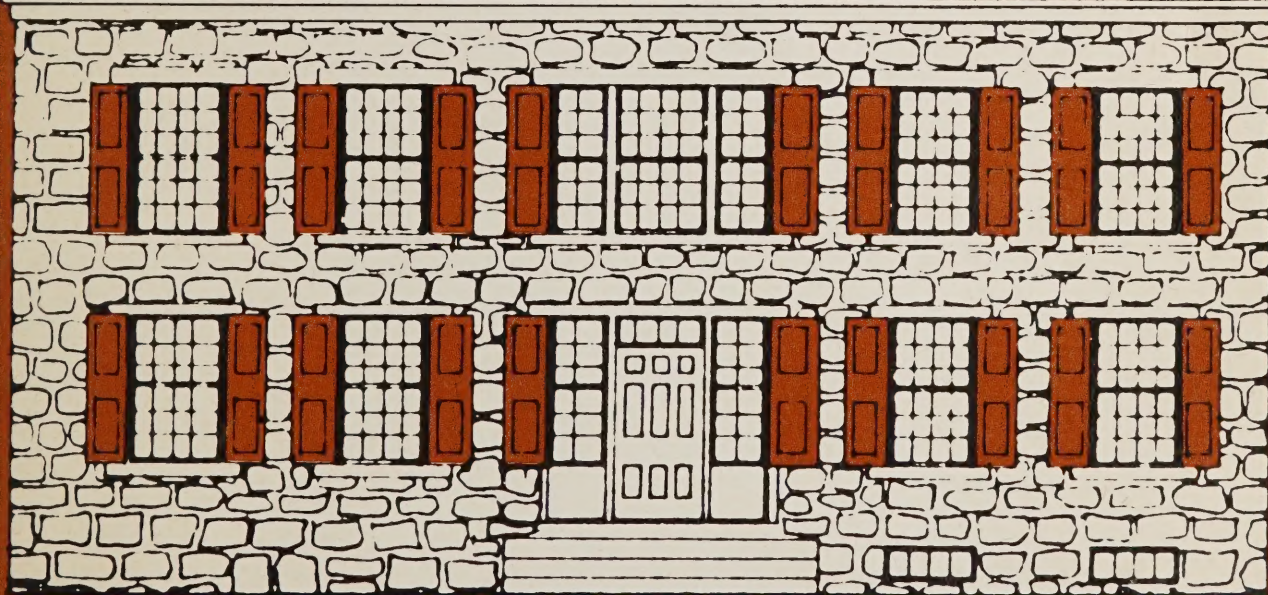
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ONTARIO
HISTORIC SITES,
MUSEUMS, GALLERIES
AND PLAQUES

Government
Publications



Cover illustration:

Homewood
Highway 2, East of Maitland,
Grenville County.

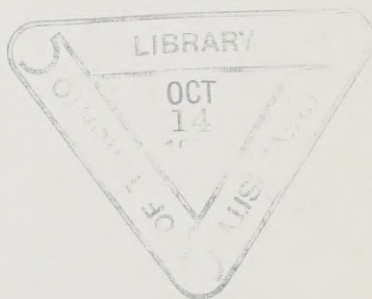
Homewood, constructed for Dr. Solomon Jones in 1800, housed six generations of the Jones family before being acquired by the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1974 through the generosity of the Dupont Company of Canada. The illustration shows the original portion of Homewood which, along with a more recent addition, is currently being restored by the Foundation.

Inside illustrations by
William Kettlewell

Available from:

Heritage Administration Branch,
Ministry of Culture and Recreation,
7th Floor, 77 Bloor Street West,
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9

or:
Ontario Government Bookstore,
880 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1Y7
Cost: 50¢



Ontario

Ministry of
Culture and
Recreation

Heritage
Conservation
Division

Hon. Robert Welch
Minister
Robert D. Johnston
Deputy Minister

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Introduction

The historic sites, museums, art galleries and plaques described in this booklet are listed alphabetically by county, district or region in accordance with the official Ontario road map. This map may be obtained from tourist reception centres throughout the province or from the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The provincial historical plaques are provided by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, an agency within the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

To date 876 have been erected. A standardized aluminum alloy plaque is used, with raised gold lettering on a dark blue background. Save in circumstances where physical location may necessitate a wall plaque, a double-sided, free-standing marker is used. In certain instances, particularly if a plaque is located in a predominantly French-speaking area, the inscription is repeated in French. These bilingual plaques are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Additional information on museums and historical plaques in specific regions of the province may be obtained by writing to:

Heritage Administration Branch,
Ministry of Culture and Recreation,
Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario,
M7A 2R9.

Additional information on national historic sites and markers may be obtained by contacting:

The Department of Indian
and Northern Affairs
Parks Canada, Ontario Region
P.O. Box 1359
Cornwall, Ontario. K6H 5V4

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Publications

A Brief Outline of Ontario's History

When the first white men entered what is now Ontario in the early 17th century, it was sparsely inhabited by a number of Indian nations or tribes. These were divided principally into two linguistic groups. The Iroquoian tribes, including the Hurons, Petuns and Neutrals, lived largely in the more fertile southern sections of the Province. They carried on a comparatively sedentary life, dwelling communally in large bark-covered longhouses within palisaded villages and they cultivated fields of Indian corn. To the north, scattered throughout the great Pre-Cambrian Shield, were the nomadic Algonkian-speaking tribes. These relied largely on hunting and fishing for their livelihood and, following the arrival of the Europeans, supplied most of the furs which provided the basis for Canada's early economy.

As early as 1610-11, the French *coursier de bois*, Etienne Brulé, visited this province, and in 1615-16 the Father of New France, Samuel de Champlain, wintered with the populous Huron nation in what is now Simcoe County. The great enemies of the Hurons were the Five Nations Confederacy, or Iroquois, whose villages were situated in what is now Northern New York State. During the 1640s the Iroquois greatly increased their attacks on Huronia, and in 1649-50 the Huron nation was defeated and dispersed. Included in this tragedy were the extensive Jesuit missions which had been established throughout Huronia. Their headquarters, Ste-Marie-among-the-Hurons, has recently been reconstructed on the original site near Midland.

During the remainder of the French régime, explorers, fur traders, missionaries and soldiers travelled extensively over our waterways, but there was little permanent settlement.

Widespread settlement followed the termination of the American Revolution in 1783. Between 1783 and 1790 United Empire Loyalists took up land along the northern shore of the upper St. Lawrence, on the Bay of Quinte, in the Niagara Peninsula, along the shores of Lake Erie and within what is now Essex County. In 1791, a new province called Upper Canada was established. The first Lieutenant-Governor was John Graves Simcoe, an energetic veteran of the Revolutionary War who opened the first parliament of the infant province at Newark (Niagara) in 1792.

In 1812, war was declared between Britain and the United States and the existence of the tiny colony was seriously endangered. During 1812-14, a series of invasions took place and major battles were fought at Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, Crysler's Farm, Moraviantown, Fort Erie, Chippawa and Lundy's Lane. However, owing to the inspired leadership of such soldiers as Sir Isaac Brock and Lieutenant-Colonel John Harvey, the professional ability of the few British regiments in the province, the support of the militia and Indians and the ineptitude of many of the American commanders, our independence was preserved.

The fur trade during the early years of the 19th century was still a factor in the economy, and the rivalry between the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies provides one of the most colourful episodes in our history. Until 1821 the headquarters of the former was at Fort William, and here the supplies arriving from Montreal via the Ottawa, Mattawa, Nipissing, French River and upper Great Lakes route were transferred to the smaller northern canoes bound for far-flung western posts. However, as the 19th century progressed, the lumber trade became more important, many small industries were established and agriculture was the principal employer. By 1860 most of the good agricultural land had been surveyed and settled.

The early administration of Upper Canada tended to be autocratic and to remain in the hands of Loyalists or their associates, named by their opponents the 'Family Compact'. It became the target of William Lyon Mackenzie, a fiery newspaper editor and radical reformer. Frustrated in his attempts to obtain redress by legislative means, he led an unsuccessful rebellion in 1837. Following the Rebellion, Lord Durham was dispatched by the British Government to prepare a report on the situation, including the background of a similar uprising which had taken place in Lower Canada. Subsequently, Upper Canada and Lower Canada were united in 1841. In 1849, under the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration, the principle of responsible government was firmly established.

During the early 1860s, which witnessed the outbreak of the American Civil War, considerable thought was given to the necessity of uniting the scattered British provinces in North America. On July 1, 1867, the old Province of Canada (divided into new provinces of Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were federated and a national government established. Over the years a further six provinces have been added. The first Canadian Prime Minister was Sir John A. Macdonald, and John Sandfield Macdonald led the first government of the newly established province of Ontario.

Since Confederation, Ontario has become the most populous and highly industrialized province of an independent Canada. In addition to the agricultural and industrial development of the southern sections, it has utilized, in the past century, the great mineral and forest wealth of the Canadian Shield which covers most of the northern regions.

Algoma District

Museums and Galleries

Agawa Bay Exhibit Centre, Agawa Bay Campground, Lake Superior Provincial Park. Housed in a small log building, the exhibit centre contains a number of small displays illustrating the flora, fauna and history of Lake Superior Park. Adjacent to the centre is an outdoor theatre where audio/-visual programmes devoted to the cultural and natural environment of eastern Lake Superior are presented.

Exhibit Centre is open from the last weekend in June to Labour Day, daily, 7 to 9 p.m. Outdoor theatre showings, weather permitting, Mon., Tue., Wed., Fri. and Sat., at dusk.

North Shore Museum, Highway 17, Algoma Mills Its displays record pioneer days along the north shore. Open: May 24 to Sept. 4, Mon. to Fri. 2 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

Timber Village Museum, Highway 17, Blind River. Models and artifacts illustrate the lumbering industry, which pioneered the area. Other displays deal with the rocks, minerals and agriculture of this area. Open: July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Bruce Mines Museum, Bruce Mines. Housed in a former church, this collection is composed of artifacts relating to the history of the community. Open: June 29 to Labour Day, daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Elliot Lake Mining and Nuclear Museum, 45 Hillside Drive North, Elliot Lake. This museum contains a variety of exhibits including pioneer mining equipment, models of uranium mine buildings, and various items relating to the natural history of the area. Open: June 1 to Sept. 9, daily, 9 a.m.-6 p.m. From Sept. to May museum can be opened for special tours (school groups).

Fort St. Joseph National Historic Park, St. Joseph Island, Sault Ste. Marie. From 1796 to 1812 Fort St. Joseph was the most westerly British post in Canada. The strategic military position, involvement in the fur trade, and the formulating of Indian policy all contributed to the importance of this fort. The Park is currently under development. Open: May 2 to June 15, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., June 15 to Sept. 7, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sept 8 to Oct 31, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed from Nov. 1 to April 30.

St. Joseph Island Museum. This museum complex, situated on St. Joseph Island about 3½ miles from the bridge, is composed of a church, a pioneer log cabin, a school and a barn. The displays describe pioneer life and the development of the settlement on the island. Open: June through September. During June and Sept., Wed., Sat., and Sun. only, 2-5 p.m. During July and August, daily (except Fridays), 11 a.m. to noon, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Art Gallery of Algoma, 421 Bay Street, Sault Ste. Marie. Situated within walking distance of Station Mall Shopping Centre, this gallery features changing monthly exhibits throughout the year.

Open: Tue. to Sat., 12 noon to 5:30 p.m., Wed. and Fri. evenings, 7 to 9 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Ermatinger Old Stone House, 831 Queen Street, Sault Ste. Marie. This house was built between 1814 and 1823 by Charles Ermatinger of the North West Company. It is the oldest surviving house in north-western Canada. The first floor is restored and refurnished in keeping with the early 19th century. The second floor contains interpretive displays describing the Ermatinger family, the fur trade, and other events that affected the history of the area. This museum was the recipient of the 1974 Regional Award of Honour from Heritage Canada. Open: April 1 to May 31, Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. From June 1 to Sept. 30, Mon. to Sun. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. From Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Marine Museum, 41 Lake St. (Bellevue Park) Sault Ste. Marie. This museum contains displays of marine records and artifacts, many of which have been recovered through underwater archaeology.

A recent acquisition is the ship 'Norgoma' previously from Owen Sound. Open: June 10 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Out-of-season tours can be arranged by appointment.

Sault Ste. Marie and 49th (SSM) Field Regt. R.C.A. Historical Society Museum, 375 Pine Street Sault Ste. Marie. This museum, located in the Armoury, displays a good collection of local historical artifacts as well as memorabilia from the wars. Open all year, Wednesdays only, 1 p.m.-4 p.m. and at other times by appointment with curator.

Provincial Plaques

Colonel John Prince 1796-1870 Prince commanded the local militia in the Windsor area during the rebellion of 1837-38 and his summary execution of several Americans who, sympathizing with William Lyon Mackenzie, had invaded Upper Canada, precipitated an international crisis. Prince later became the first judge of the Algoma District. (Bellevue Park, Sault Ste. Marie.)



Ermatinger House, Sault Ste. Marie

The 'Chicora' Incident 1870

Describes the crisis which occurred when the United States refused to allow Colonel Garnet Wolseley's Red River expedition to pass through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie. (Near Canadian locks, Sault Ste. Marie.)

Precious Blood Cathedral

Commemorates this Cathedral built in 1875 to replace an earlier structure. In 1905 this church was chosen as the Cathedral for the Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie, and in 1936 it was given its present name. (At the Cathedral, 778 Queen St. E., Sault Ste. Marie)

Superior's First Shipyard

Commemorates the site where Louis Denis, Sieur de la Ronde in 1735 launched the first ship to sail Lake Superior. This site was later used for the same purpose by the famous fur trader Alexander Henry. (Pointe aux Pins, west of Sault Ste. Marie.)

American Raid on Sault Ste. Marie 1814

Describes an event which occurred on July 20, 1814, when a U.S. raiding force of about 150 soldiers and sailors destroyed the strategic North West Company depot on the north shore of the St. Mary's River. (Near the east end of the Canadian locks, Sault Ste. Marie.)

The North West Company Post

Commemorates the transfer and re-establishment of this important fur-trading post on the Canadian side of the St. Mary's River. The complex included a canal and lock and a sawmill. (The eastern end of the Canadian locks at Sault Ste. Marie.)

The Bruce Mines

This plaque commemorates the first commercially successful copper mine in Canada. The original claim was filed in September, 1846, and production commenced 1847-48. (Grounds of Museum building in Bruce Mines.)

Capture of the 'Tigress' and 'Scorpion'

Describes an incident in the War of 1812 when two United States warships were captured by a party of seamen, soldiers and Indians from the British post at Michilimackinac. (Municipal Park, Thessalon.)

Ripple Rock

Describes an unusual geological feature created as a result of the action of waves on an ancient shoreline some two billion years ago. (Highway 17, 1 1/2 miles west of Desbarats and 3 miles east of St. Joseph Island Rd.)

The Trans-Canada Highway

Commemorates the building of this highway which crosses Canada from coast to coast. Stretching almost 5,000 miles, it was officially opened September 3, 1962. (Highway 17, Chippewa River, 38 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie.)

Canada's First Uranium Discovery

Commemorates the discovery in 1847 by John L. LeConte of uranium at Theano Point and the probable re-discovery of this find in 1948 by prospector Robert Campbell. (Alona Bay Scenic Lookout, Highway 17, about 70 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie.)

The Michipicoten Canoe Route

This important fur trade route, stretching inland from James Bay to Lake Superior, was probably explored at an early date by the French. It was later developed by the Hudson's Bay Company which established posts along the route.

(Near Wawa, at the Michipicoten River, Highway 17 crossing point.)

The Elliot Lake Mining Camp

Describes the commencement and development of the immensely important uranium mining industry established in this area in the 1950s, resulting in the founding of the Town of Elliot Lake. (Junction of Highway 108 and Hillside Drive South, Town of Elliot Lake.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Fort St. Joseph

This site located on St. Joseph's Island was the most westerly Military Post in Upper Canada. It was built in 1796-99 and garrisoned from 1796-1812 by parties from the Queen's Rangers, Royal Canadian Volunteers, 41st and 49th Regiments and the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Fort St. Joseph Cemetery

Located near the site of Fort St. Joseph, this cairn marks the site of the cemetery where the graves are located of the soldiers and fur traders who died here between the years 1796 and 1812.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal

A restored canoe lock can be seen at this site where a plaque commemorates the first Sault Ste. Marie Canal surveyed by the North West (Fur) Company in 1797; and was in use with wooden lock for canoes and bateaux during or before 1802. (Located on Huron Street, near the present canal.)

Ermatinger House

This house located at 831 Queen Street in Sault Ste. Marie was built between 1814 and 1823 by Charles Ermatinger of the North West (Fur) Company and is the oldest surviving house in North Western Ontario.

Museums and Galleries

The Bell Homestead, Brantford.

Located on a plateau overlooking the Grand River Valley, and about one mile south of Brantford, this attractive building was formerly the home of Alexander Graham Bell. The house is furnished in the style of the period and many of Bell's inventions are displayed. The Henderson home, the first telephone business office, has been moved to the site and set up as a telephone office of 1877. Exhibits include a typical early telephone exchange and the development of telephone manufacturing. Open Tues. to Sun. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. All year round.

The Art Gallery of Brant Arts Place, 76 Dalhousie Street, Brantford

Open Tue. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Sundays and Mondays.

Brant Historical Museum, 57 Charlotte St., Brantford.

This museum portrays the history of Brant County from the Paleo-Indian culture to the early life of the Six Nations Indians and pioneer life. Several displays are devoted to the lives of some of the area's prominent historical figures, including Joseph Brant, E. Pauline Johnson, Alexander Graham Bell, and others. Open all year, Tue. to Fri., 12 noon to 5 p.m. Weekends, 1 to 4 p.m. Closed Mondays and statutory holidays. Also closed Sundays from November through April.

Woodland Indian Museum, 184 Mohawk Street, Brantford.

Authentic Woodland Indian artifacts depicting the way of life of our native North American ancestors are displayed in the Museum Gallery.

Open all year. Mon. to Fri. 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**'Chiefswood',
Six Nations Reserve,
Middleport.**

This fine old house was the birthplace of the great Indian poet E. Pauline Johnson. Located on Highway 54, 10 miles east of Brantford, it is a literary shrine and museum devoted to this internationally known figure. Open: Victoria Day to Labour Day, Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Week-ends and holidays, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Group tours by appointment.

**Adelaide Hunter Hoodless
Homestead, near St. George**

The birthplace of the founder of the Women's Institute movement, this attractive old house is located near the village of St. George, ½ mile west of the junction of Highways 5 and 24. Open: daily 2 p.m.-5 p.m., other times by appointment. Closed during the month of March.

**Old School Museum,
Hwy 5,
St. George.**

Built in 1893, this four-room, red brick school is still used as a community school. One room houses museum displays. Open Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m.; by appointment at any other time.

Provincial Plaques

**St. Paul's, H.M. Chapel of the
Mohawks**

The first Protestant church erected in what is now Ontario was built with the aid of a grant from George III, obtained through the efforts of Joseph Brant. It served the loyal members of the Six Nations who moved to the Grand River after the American Revolution, following the loss of their lands in upper New York State. (Brantford.)

Brant County Court-House

This court-house was designed by John Turner and William Sinon in the Greek Revival style. It was erected in 1852; additions were made in 1861 and 1886. (In front of the court-house, Victoria Square, Brantford.)

Augustus Jones

One of the province's best known pioneer land surveyors, he commenced his work in the Niagara Peninsula in 1787. He surveyed vast areas of what is now southwestern Ontario, as well as Dundas Street and Yonge Street. After the War of 1812, he settled in what is now Brant County. (County Court-house, Brantford.)

Rev. Peter Jones 1802-1856

The son of Augustus Jones and a Mississauga chief's daughter, Peter Jones was an eminent Methodist missionary and a renowned preacher. He converted many of Upper Canada's Indians and translated the Gospels and a number of hymns into the Ojibwa language. This plaque is erected in front of the home which he built in Brantford. ('Echo Villa', Colborne Street East, Brantford.)

**Sara Jeannette Duncan
1861-1922**

Born in Brantford, this Canadian novelist published some nineteen books and obtained international recognition. One of her novels, 'The Imperialist', deals with various aspects of contemporary life in her home town. (96 West Street, Brantford.)

**Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy
1837-1901**

Commemorates Ontario's fourth prime minister, who was born at Mount Pleasant. (Brant Historical Museum, Brantford.)

'Mohawk Village'

Shortly after the American Revolution a group of about 450 Mohawk Indians, led by Capt. Joseph Brant, settled on part of the site of present day Brantford. They ceded the land to the Crown in 1841, and moved to the newly-created Six Nations Reserve. (Adjacent to the Mohawk Chapel, Brantford.)

Lawren Harris 1885-1970

Commemorates one of Canada's most distinguished artists, who was a founding member of the Group of Seven. (Brantford, opposite the Brant Historical Museum, 57 Charlotte Street.)

**Canada's First Telephone
Business Office 1877**

Marks the house, originally located in downtown Brantford, that served as the country's first telephone business premises. A retired Baptist minister, the Rev. T.P. Henderson, was the first general agent, and used the house, his residence, as an office. (At the Bell Homestead, Brantford.)

The Mohawk Institute 1831

This was the first residential school in Canada to complete 100 years of service to the Indian people. (Mohawk Institute, Mohawk Street, Brantford.)

**William Charles Good, 1876-
1967**

Born on Myrtleville Farm, just outside Brantford, Good became actively involved in numerous farmers' organizations and helped establish the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers Co-operative Company (later the United Co-operatives of Ontario). He served as president of the Co-operative Union of Canada for some 25 years. (Outside Myrtleville farm on Balmoral Drive, just beyond the Brantford City Limits.)

The Grand River Mission

Commemorates the establishment of the province's first Methodist Indian mission. (Salt Springs United Church, on the Grand River, 3 miles south of Cainsville.)

**The Honourable George Brown
1818-1880**

An eminent publisher and statesman, Brown was one of the principal architects of Confederation. In later years he retired to his farm-estate 'Bow Park' near Brantford. (Cainsville, south side of Highway 2.)

**Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen
1857-1943**

Commemorates Canada's first woman medical graduate, who was born in Mount Pleasant, and her mother, Dr. Emily Stowe, the first woman physician to practice in Canada. Both were prominent in the struggle for female suffrage. (Mount Pleasant Public School.)

**New Credit Indian Reserve and
Mission**

Commemorates the Reserve established and occupied in 1847 by Mississauga Indians of the former Credit River Village near Toronto. A Methodist mission was begun in 1848 and with its growth, and an increase in cultivated acreage, New Credit became a prosperous farming community. (New Credit Council House, R.R. 6, west of Hagersville.)

Battle of Malcolm's Mills 1814

Marks the site of a clash on November 6, 1814 between a force of Canadian militia and an invading American army led by Brigadier-General Duncan McArthur. (Community Park, Oakland.)

Captain John Brant 1794-1832

A famous chief of the Six Nations and son of Captain Joseph Brant. A veteran of the War of 1812, he was the first Indian to be appointed

Superintendent of the Six Nations, and the first Indian to be elected to the legislative assembly. (In front of the Council House, Ohsweken.)

Tom Longboat 1886-1949

Honours the great Indian athlete who won the Boston Marathon in 1907 and represented Canada in the Olympic games in 1908. (Grounds of Six Nations Council House, Ohsweken.)

E. Pauline Johnson 1861-1913

Commemorates the well-known Mohawk Indian poet who was born on the Grand River Reserve near Brantford. (At her birthplace 'Chiefswood' on the Grand River Reserve.)

The Honourable Harry C. Nixon 1891-1961

Commemorates Ontario's thirteenth prime minister who was first elected to the Ontario legislature in 1919, and at his death had served 42 years in the provincial parliament. (In front of the Nixon farm near St. George.)

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless 1858-1910

Commemorates the founder of the Women's Institutes of Canada. (About one mile west of St. George on concession road leading off Highway 24.)

'King' Capron 1796-1872

Commemorates the founder of Paris, Ontario. (Grounds of his former home on Homestead Avenue, Paris.)

Paris Plains Church 1845

Marks an early church of unusual cobblestone construction. (Three miles north of Paris and east of Highway 24A.)

Duncombe's Uprising 1837

Dr. Charles Duncombe was the leader of the 'Patriots' in south-

western Ontario. He rallied a force at the village of Scotland to support William Lyon Mackenzie in December, 1837, but it dispersed on receipt of the news of Mackenzie's defeat at Montgomery's Tavern. (Village of Scotland.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless 1857-1910

This plaque commemorates Adelaide Hunter Hoodless as the founder of the Women's Institute Movement in Canada in 1897 and a pioneer advocate of the teaching of domestic science in Canadian schools. (Plaque is located at the Hoodless Homestead in St. George.)

The Six Nations

This plaque commemorates the loyal services of the Six Nations of Iroquois Indians to the British Empire in the Seven Years War, the American Revolution and in the defence of Upper Canada in 1812-1814 and in 1837-1838. (The plaque is located in a small park near the Mohawk Council House in Ohsweken, 8 miles south-east of Brantford.)

Invention of Telephone

Here at the home of his father on July 26, 1874, Alexander Graham Bell disclosed for the first time his conception of the principle of the telephone. (The plaque is located at the Bell Homestead in Brantford.)

Arthur Sturgis Hardy

This plaque commemorates Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Provincial Secretary of Ontario 1877-89, Commissioner of Crown Lands 1889-96 and Premier and Attorney General of the Province 1896-1899. (The plaque is located in the Mount Pleasant School, Mount Pleasant.)

Thayendanege (Joseph Brant) 1742-1807

Commemorates this Mohawk chief who served beside Sir William Johnson in the Niagara expedition in 1759 and fought in Pontiac's uprising of 1763. He died at Wellington Square, now Burlington, Ontario. (Veterans Memorial Park, Brantford.)



The Bell Homestead, Brantford

Museums

Bruce County Museum, 33 Victoria Street, Southampton.

Housed in a large former school building in Southampton, this extensive collection of historical material relates to the history of Bruce County.

Open: May through October, daily 1:30 to 5 p.m. During July and August, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Peninsula and St. Edmunds Township Museum, Tobermory.

This museum is located in a historic school building on Highway 6 about a mile south of Tobermory and contains interesting displays describing the settlement and development of the area.

Open weekends only, 1 to 5 p.m. from Victoria Day to June 26 and from Labour Day to Thanksgiving. Summer hours: open daily from July 1 to Labour Day, 1 to 9 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

'The Allenford Pow-wow' 1855

Describes a dispute between the Saugeen Indians and the government which arose over land titles and the precise boundaries of the Indians' Reserve. The problems were resolved as a result of a meeting between the contesting parties held at the site of Allenford. (Allenford, near St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.)

Sergeant John Pearson, V.C. 1825-1892

Born in England, Pearson served in the Crimean War and won his decoration for outstanding gallantry during the Indian Mutiny. He later emigrated to Canada and settled near Lion's Head. (Memorial Park, Lion's Head.)

Cochrane District

Museums

Cochrane Railway and Pioneer Museum, Union Station, Cochrane.

Housed in rolling stock of Ontario Northland and Canadian National Railways, at Cochrane Union Station, this museum contains ONR Steam Locomotive No. 137, model train display, photographs and artifacts of railway construction days (T&NO and NTR) and early homesteading. Also a pioneer log cabin and trapper's cabin, blacksmith shop display, furnishings, utensils, tools, traps, CNR Caboose, and Indian and Eskimo handicraft display.

Open: June 15 to Sept. 17, daily, 1 p.m.-9 p.m. School groups by appointment.

Iroquois Falls Pioneer Museum Cambridge Avenue, Iroquois Falls

The Iroquois Falls Pioneer Museum is housed in the old Ontario Northlands Railroad Station on Cambridge Street in the centre of Iroquois Falls. Through its collections of tools, housewares and small family treasures, it has attempted to preserve the history of its settlers in the spirit of the pioneering days.

Open: July 1-Aug 31.

Note: The all-day Abitibi Pulp and Paper Tour leaves daily from the museum.

Kapuskasing Public Museum.

This museum is contained in railway coaches located at the CNR Station near the Trans-Canada Highway (Ont. Hwy. 11, northern route). It is complete with Steam Engine No. 5107 and contains pioneer and railway material from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A railway caboose has been added to be used as a reading and research centre for school and general public use.

Open: June 1 to Labour Day, Mon. to Sat.: 2 p.m.-5 p.m., closed Sundays. (Open by appointment to groups on Sundays and during the off season.)

Black River—Matheson Museum, Hwy. 11, Matheson.

The 'Early Days 1908-1930' are depicted in a variety of displays in this recently-opened museum. Displays include schoolroom, kitchen, parlour, bedroom, chapel, and gold mine settings, as well as a machine shed housing farming and bushwork equipment.

Open: June 14 to Sept. 7 Mon. to Thurs. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Friday 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Saturday closed. Sunday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Moose Factory Museum Park.

This museum is located in a park area on the site of the early trading post buildings. It is comprised of a forge building, a gunpowder magazine and orientation building which illustrates the story of the development of the area by Hudson's Bay Company and other agencies.

Open: June 9 to Sept. 30. Mon. through Saturday, 10 a.m.-12 noon and 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Sundays 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Revillon Freres Museum, Revillon Road, Box 190, Moosonee.

The Revillon Freres Fur Trading Company were the first settlers of Moosonee and in the museum photographic panels and artifacts of early life in the settlement are displayed.

Open: June 15 to September 7, 1 to 6 p.m., daily except Fridays.

Timmins Museum: National Exhibition Centre, 70 Legion Drive, South Porcupine

This exhibition centre houses exhibitions which are drawn from the community as well as those drawn

Sir William Hearst 1864-1941

Ontario's seventh prime minister, he served as minister of lands, forests and mines in Sir James Whitney's administration and succeeded him following the latter's death in 1914. (The Legion Park, Village of Tara.)

The Founding of Teeswater

Describes the founding of this community first settled in the mid 1850s and stimulated by the arrival of a branch line of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. In 1875 it became an incorporated Village. (At the corner of Clinton and Union Streets, Teeswater.)

The Founding of Walkerton

Commemorates the founding of this community in the 1850s by Joseph Walker. It was incorporated as a town in 1871. (In front of 15 Mill Street, Walkerton.)

National Historic Site

Point Clark Lighthouse

Located at Amberly on Lake Huron, this Lighthouse is marked with a national historical plaque.

David Brown Milne 1882-1953

One of Canada's outstanding artists, Milne was born in Burgoyne, Bruce County. His works, largely impressionistic and calligraphic in style, may be found in many of the larger Canadian art galleries. (Horticultural Society Park, Paisley.)

Isabella Valancy Crawford

Commemorates this notable Canadian poet whose brief life was marked by poverty and lack of recognition. (Queen and Goldie Sts., Village of Paisley.)

The Founding of Paisley

This village was laid out by the government in 1855 at the confluence of the Teeswater and Saugeen Rivers. (Municipal Building, Queen and Goldie Sts., Paisley.)

'Nodwell' Indian Village Site

Marks the site where a 14th century Iroquoian village stood. A large number of artifacts including stone tools and weapons have been retrieved from this site. (Port Elgin.)

The Founding of Port Elgin

Describes the establishment and growth of this community in the 1850s and 1860s until its first incorporation in 1874 (Park Place, Goderich St., Port Elgin.)

The Saugeen Indian Treaty 1854

On October 13, 1854, the last large transfer of land in the southern part of the province took place under a treaty between the Saugeen and Newash bands of Ojibwa Indians and the government. By its terms the Indians surrendered most of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula which was shortly thereafter opened to white settlement. (At the Indian Mission Church, Saugeen Reserve, near Southampton.)

from major institutions across Canada.
Open daily except Mondays, 1 to 4:30 p.m. Thur. and Fri. evenings 7 to 9 p.m. Tours by appointment.

Porcupine Mining Museum, Timmins. (Outdoors)

This collection of items relating to the early history of mining in the Porcupine district includes a 'Little Giant' drill and a steam locomotive.

The original mining recorder's vault is a tangible link with the birth of the great Porcupine mining district.

Open: May 24 to Sept. 15, daily, dawn to dusk.

Provincial Plaques

The Forty-Ninth Parallel

This plaque marks the point at which the 49th parallel of latitude crosses the highway. This line forms the southern and international boundary of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and mainland British Columbia. The inscription relates the history of its selection by Britain and the United States, including the bitter dispute over this boundary in the Oregon Territory. (Highway 11, 4 miles south of Cochrane.)

The Founding of Cochrane

Commemorates the founding of this community whose site was chosen and named in 1907. Clearing of the townsite began the following year and incorporation took place in 1910. (On grounds of Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Cochrane.)

The De Troyes Expedition 1686

Describes a remarkable military expedition sent from Montreal through the wilderness to attack the Hudson's Bay Company trading posts on James Bay. It was led by the Chevalier Pierre de Troyes, and included the famous Pierre Le

Moynes, Sieur d'Iberville. (Beside 4th Avenue, Ansonville, within boundaries of Iroquois Falls.)

Sergeant Aubrey Cosens, V.C. 1921-1945

Honours one of Ontario's Victoria Cross winners who was born in Latchford. He won the Commonwealth's highest award for valour during the bitter fighting in Holland in 1945. (Adjacent to Highway 11 just south of its northernmost junction with 67.)

Captain Thomas James

Commemorates this noted English navigator's journey in 1631-32 to Hudson Bay in search of the Northwest Passage (River Road, between First and Cotter Sts., Moosonee.)

Moose Factory

Commemorates the second oldest post built by the Hudson's Bay Company. Constructed in 1673, it was captured by the French in 1686 and formally returned to the H.B.C. by the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It has long been the Company's principal establishment on James Bay. (Moose Factory.)

Henry Hudson

This famous navigator made several trips of discovery including one up the Hudson River as far as the site of Albany. In 1610 he discovered Hudson Bay and wintered there 1610-11. In June, 1611, his mutinous crew set him adrift in a small boat with his son and seven others. They were never seen again. (Centennial Park, Moose Factory.)

Porcupine Mining Area

Commemorates the origin and growth of the largest gold mining camp in the western hemisphere. (Porcupine, Whitney Townships, near Timmins.)

The Porcupine Fire

In 1911, during an exceptionally hot, dry summer in the Porcupine area, Ontario witnessed one of the worst forest fires in its history. The fire, which coincided with the height of the Porcupine gold rush, was responsible for the deaths of at least 71 people and the devastation of 500,000 acres of forest. (Grounds of Northern College, Porcupine.)

Frederick House 1785

Commemorates an early Hudson's Bay Post founded by Philip Turnor, a prominent figure in the history of that company. (At Barber's Bay on Highway 610 east of Timmins.)

Kenogamissi Post

Established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1794 to counteract fur trading activities of the North West Company in the area, it had a successful and sometimes lucrative existence until its closing in 1822. (Kenogamissi Lake, southwest of Timmins off Highway 144.)

***The Founding of Kapuskasing**

One of Northern Ontario's earliest planned industrial communities, it was the site of a large prisoner-of-war camp during the First World War. (In front of the Canadian National Railway Station, Kapuskasing.)

The Arctic Watershed

Marks the area where the height of land crosses Highway 11. From this point waters flowing northward empty into James Bay, while south of it they form part of the Great Lakes drainage system. (Beside Highway 11, nine miles north of Kenogami Lake.)

The Great Fire of 1916

Describes this holocaust which destroyed 500,000 acres including the settlements of Porquis Junction, Iroquois Falls, Kelso, Nushla,

Matheson and Ramore. (Highway 11, ¾ mile south of Matheson.)

Niven's Meridian

This important meridian line, surveyed by Alexander Niven, was the first step taken by the Ontario Government in the exploration and development of the north-eastern section of the province. (Highway 11, about 2 miles west of the town limits of Cochrane.)

Museum

Dufferin County Historical Museum, Hyland Park, Shelburne.

This museum complex includes a log house furnished in the period of 1870, a large barn with displays on upper and lower floors, a well-equipped blacksmith shop and an Orange Hall complete with its records. Recent acquisitions include a railway flag station from Crombies and a building that displays agricultural equipment.

Open: June 15 to Labour Day, daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Open by appointment for group tours, Sept. through June.)

Provincial Plaques

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway

This pioneer railway, which was promoted by a group of enterprising Toronto merchants, received its charter in 1868. It originally used narrow gauge track and ran from Weston to Owen Sound. Standard gauge was substituted, 1881-1883, and it was absorbed by the C.P.R. in 1884. (Beside C.P.R. Station, Orangeville.)

Horning's Mills

This early settlement dates from 1830 when Lewis Horning located in the vicinity and built a sawmill and grist-mill. These pioneer industries formed the nucleus of the present community. (On the grounds of the Presbyterian Church, Horning's Mills.)

Museums

The Carman House, Iroquois

This house, which is located off Highway 2 on the Carman Road to the seaway locks is one of the oldest remaining in the area and believed to be from 1825.

Open: June 28 to Sept. 2, daily, 1 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Upper Canada Village, Morrisburg.

Located on Highway 2 seven miles east of Morrisburg and one mile south of exit 120 from Highway 401. It is a living museum portraying the evolution of life in the province from 1784-1867. More than 30 buildings, including churches, mills, stores, taverns, farm buildings and houses have been refurbished to portray provincial life of this period.

Open: May 15 to June 14 and Labour Day to Oct. 15, daily 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m., June 15 to Labour Day, daily, 9.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Battle of Crysler's Farm 1813

An account of a battle between a British and Canadian contingent of about 800 men and a large U.S. force of some 4,000 men which took place on November 11, 1813. The hard-fought engagement resulted in the Americans' withdrawal. This reverse, combined with the defeat of another U.S. invading force at Chateaugay, saved Canada from conquest in 1813. (At the main entrance to Crysler's Farm Battlefield Park, near Morrisburg.)

Sir James Pliny Whitney 1843-1914

Born in Williamsburg township, he succeeded G.W. Ross in 1905; became Ontario's 6th prime minister. (On grounds of Holy Trinity Church, near Morrisburg.)

The Rev. Johann Samuel Schwerdtfeger 1734-1803

Commemorates this province's first resident Lutheran pastor, and a congregation, established in 1784, that built the first Lutheran church in what is now Ontario. (In front of St. John's Church, Riverside Heights, east of Morrisburg on Highway 2.)

Dr. Mahlon W. Locke 1880-1942

Commemorates one of Canada's best-known physicians, who treated many arthritics by manual manipulation of their feet. (At the Locke home, County Road 11, Williamsburg.)

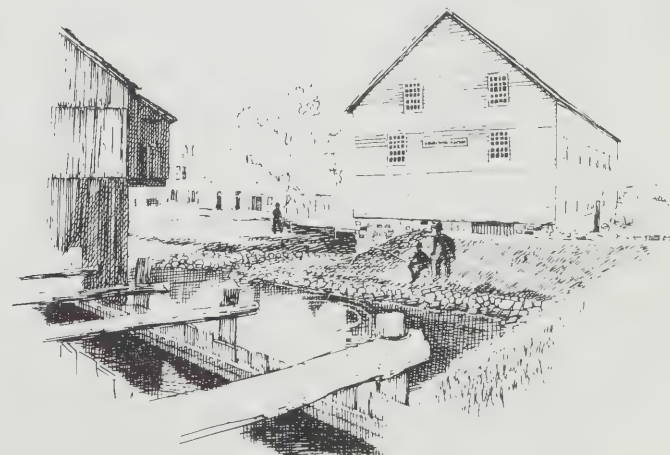
John McIntosh

Commemorates the discoverer of the world-famous McIntosh Red Apple, who emigrated from New York State to Upper Canada in 1796. He obtained an under-developed farm lot on Concession V, Matilda Township, in 1811, and there found the apple seedlings from which he and his descendants propagated this renowned fruit. (In Dundela, Dundas County.)

National Historical Marker

Battle of Crysler's Farm

This national plaque commemorates the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Canadian Fencible Regiment, the 49th and 89th Regiments and the Canadian Voltigeurs who were killed in connection with this battle. (The site is located in Crysler's Farm Memorial Park near Upper Canada Village, Morrisburg.)



Upper Canada Village, Morrisburg

Durham Regional Municipality

Museums and Galleries

The Pioneer Home, Darlington Provincial Park, Bowmanville.

This museum is located in Darlington Provincial Park on Lake Ontario and may be reached via interchange 73 on Highway 401 between Oshawa and Bowmanville. This centennial museum is a two-storey log house restored and furnished in a manner typical of the pioneers in the area around 1820 to 1840.

Open: May 25 to June 30: weekends only, 10 a.m.-6 p.m., July 1 to Sept. 8: Mon. and Thur.: 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Fri., 10 a.m.-5 p.m., weekends, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Closed Tues. and Wed.

The Photography Gallery Bowmanville Public Library 62 Temperance Street, Bowmanville

Exhibits of contemporary and historic photographs.

Hours: Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat.; 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Closed Sundays.

Bowmanville Museum, 37 Silver Street, Bowmanville.

This fine 1861 house features period rooms, general store, toy collection, musical instruments, area trades and crafts.

Open: Late May to mid-October, daily, 2 p.m.-5 p.m., closed Mondays. Open Mondays when a holiday.

Pickering Museum Hwy. 7, Brougham.

A museum complex comprised of 15 buildings including an 1859 school, an 1830 log cabin and barn, a blacksmith shop, a Bible Christian Chapel of 1853, plank house, boardwall house and various barns featuring collections of steam and gasoline engines. Other

exhibits include Indian artifacts and pioneer tools and utensils.

Open: May 7 to October 2, Mon. to Fri., 1 to 5 p.m. Weekends, 1 to 6 p.m.

Country Heritage Museum Leaskdale.

This museum is the former Scott Township Municipal Hall built in 1860 which was moved to its new site for preservation in 1968. The collection and displays depict the growth and development of the Township from pre-Confederation days. The museum is located on the 6th Concession of Scott Township 7 miles north and 1 1/4 miles west of Uxbridge; also accessible from Highway 48 via Herald Road near Mount Albert to County Road 11 to the 6th Concession of Scott Township then north to the site. Open: May 1 to Nov 1, weekends only, 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Also open Mondays when a public holiday. Also available by appointment at other times.

Clarke Museum and Archives, Centre and Church Sts., Orono.

This museum is located on the upper floor of the Clarke Township Library building, in Orono, located on Hwy. 115 just north of Hwy. 401. Displays include historical documents and photos of Clarke Township, pioneer and school-room exhibits.

Open from May 22 to Thanksgiving, afternoons, 2 to 5 p.m., Thur. evenings, 6 to 8:30 p.m. Closed Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Canadian Automotive Museum, 99 Simcoe Street South, Oshawa.

This collection of some 50 vintage cars illustrates the story of Canada's contribution to the development of the automobile in North America.

Open all year, Mon. through Fri., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sat., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sun. and Holidays, 12 noon

to 6 p.m. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and New Year's Day.

Henry House Museum, Simcoe Street South, Oshawa.

This attractive old home is typical of most modest but comfortable homes of 1850-1880. It is presently being developed as a period house, and included in the displays are household objects of that era. Open: May 24 weekend to Thanksgiving, Tues. to Sun., 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays unless a public holiday. Other times by appointment.

Robinson House Museum, 380 Simcoe St. South, Oshawa.

Built in 1846 as the first home of a well-known local family, it has been restored as a museum illustrating the history of Oshawa and area. Open: May 24th weekend to Thanksgiving, Tues. to Sun., 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays unless a public holiday. Other times by appointment.

The Robert McLaughlin Gallery, Civic Centre, Oshawa.

Open: Mon. to Fri. 12 noon to 5 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. Saturdays, 12 noon to 5 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.

Scugog Shores Historical Museum, Scugog Island, R.R.3, Port Perry.

Located on county road 7, 1/2 mile north of Hwy. 7A, one mile east of Port Perry, the museum has three buildings: the historic Head Memorial Church and the adjacent Head School with displays illustrating pioneer and Indian history of the area; also, the Lee House, moved to the site from Greenbank in 1972.

Open from May 19 to Thanksgiving. During May, June, Sept. and Oct. weekends only, 1-5 p.m. During July and Aug., Tues. through Sat. 1-5 p.m., Sundays, 11 a.m. to

9 p.m. Closed Mondays except when a public holiday. Other times by appointment.

Uxbridge-Scott Museum, at Quaker Hill, Uxbridge.

Situated one mile west and 1/4 mile north of the village of Uxbridge, and one mile north of the Quaker Meeting House. This museum houses historic material of Quaker origin, agricultural exhibits and pioneer material of the Scott and Uxbridge Townships. Open Victoria Day weekend to Thanksgiving. Fridays, 1-5 p.m. Sat., Sun. and holidays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Other days by appointment.

'The Station', Whitby Arts Inc., Henry and Victoria St. West, Whitby.

Housed in a former Grand Trunk Railway Station (early 1900's), this gallery features shows of local and out of town artists and craftsmen, plus travelling exhibits. Open daily except Monday 2 to 5 p.m. Wed. and Thur. evenings 7 to 9 p.m.

Whitby Museum — Lynde House, Hwy. 2, 1/2 mile west of Whitby.

Lynde House is a gentleman's residence which housed General Brock's Officers during the War of 1812. Room settings emphasize items of local manufacture. Also displayed are artifacts and a photographic history of the Ontario Hospital Nursing School (1920-72). The Hospital, built in 1914, was the first Cottage Hospital in Ontario. Open: Victoria Day to Thanksgiving, Fri., Sat. and Sun., 1 to 5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Ajax

Named after the British cruiser H.M.S. Ajax, this community was founded as a result of the estab-

Museums and Galleries

Elgin County Pioneer Museum, 32 Talbot Street, St. Thomas.

This fine old home, built 1848-49, was the residence of a pioneer physician. The displays, including many pioneer artifacts, relate the story of the early development of the community, and a special section is devoted to Colonel Thomas Talbot, founder of the Talbot Settlement.

Open all year, Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Weekends, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Open evenings by appointment.

The Art Gallery St. Thomas-Elgin,

301 Talbot Street, St. Thomas.

Gallery features changing exhibits throughout the year. Art classes and lectures are also held.

Open all year, Tue. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun., 2-5 p.m. Closed Mondays. From Sept. through June, Tue. and Fri. evenings, 7-9 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Aylmer

Describes the establishment and development of this community until its first incorporation as a village in 1872. (Balmoral Park, John Street, Aylmer.)

Trinity Anglican Church 1836

This attractive frame building was constructed in the early Gothic Revival style, and is a good example of a pioneer church of the 1830s. (On the grounds of Trinity Anglican Church, Port Burwell.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Mahlon Burwell 1783-1846

An eminent surveyor and intimate of Colonel Thomas Talbot, he was responsible for laying out the Tal-

bot paper. (Scugog Shores Historical Museum, ½ mile north of Highway 7A, Scugog Island.)

Uxbridge Quaker Meeting House

Built in 1820 to replace an earlier log structure, this simple board and batten structure stands in the midst of the original Uxbridge Quaker Settlement begun in 1805. (At the Meeting House, about one mile west of Uxbridge.)

The Founding of Uxbridge

Describes the founding of this community in the early 1800s and the contribution made to its development by Joseph Gould, a pioneer industrialist, land-owner and parliamentarian. (At the Public Library, Town of Uxbridge.)

Ontario Ladies' College

This Methodist college was opened in 1874 in 'Trafalgar Castle', the former residence of Nelson Gilbert Reynolds, Sheriff of Ontario County. A number of prominent people have visited and lectured at the college. Since 1925 the school has been associated with the United Church. (In front of the school, 401 Reynolds Street, Whitby.)

ing political reformer. His grandson, Robert Baldwin Jr., was joint premier of the Province of Canada, 1842-43 and 1848-51. (At the mouth of Wilnot Creek, south of Highway 401 and just west of Newcastle.)

Newcastle Fish Hatchery 1868

The first fish hatchery in the province and one of the earliest in North America, it operated until 1914. (Site of the hatchery, Clarke Township near junction of Highways 2 and 115.)

Robert McLaughlin 1836-1921

In commemoration of a pioneer of the Canadian vehicle industry, who started to build cutters in 1867. His business prospered, and in 1877 he moved to Oshawa where it became the largest carriage works in the British Empire. In 1907 the McLaughlin Motor Car Company was formed, and the following year began to assemble some of the earliest automobiles produced in Canada. (At Ewart McLaughlin's farm near Tyrone, about 10 miles east of Oshawa.)

The Honourable Gordon D. Conant 1885-1953

Commemorates Ontario's twelfth prime minister, who was born in Oshawa. (Lakeview Park, Oshawa.)

R..S 'Sam' McLaughlin, C.C., 1871-1972

Commemorates McLaughlin, a pioneer in the Canadian automotive industry, and Parkwood, the notable estate begun by him in 1915. (At Parkwood, 270 Simcoe St. N., Oshawa)

James Llewellyn Frise

Commemorates one of Ontario's leading cartoonists, whose cartoon 'Life's Little Comedies', later 'Birdseye Center', was featured for a quarter of a century in what was Canada's largest weekend news-

ishment here in 1941 of a shell-filling plant. It became an incorporated town in 1954. (Municipal Building, Harwood Avenue, Ajax).

The Founding of Pickering

This community, originally called 'Duffin's Creek', was established during the 1800's and later became an important grist-milling and local commercial centre. Known as Pickering from the late 1870's, it became an incorporated village in 1953 and amalgamated with the nearby Town of Ajax in 1974. (Near the intersection of Kingston Road and St. George St., Ajax.)

Lt.-Col. Charles R. McCullough 1865-1947

Commemorates the founder of the first Canadian Club. (Library Building, Bowmanville.)

Robert Holmes 1861-1930

Commemorates this well known artist, who specialized in painting Canadian wildflowers. (MacLeod Park, Cannington.)

Lucy Maud Montgomery

Commemorates the noted author of 'Anne of Green Gables'. Born in Prince Edward Island, she lived at Leaskdale for fifteen years, and there wrote eleven of her twenty-two novels. (At her former home, Leaskdale.)

Joseph E. Atkinson 1865-1948

Commemorates one of Canada's outstanding publishers. (On the grounds of the Community Hall, King St., Newcastle.)

The Baldwin Homestead

A plaque to commemorate the well-known Baldwin family. Robert Baldwin, Sr., settled in Clarke Township after emigrating from Ireland in 1798. His son Dr. W.W. Baldwin was a prominent lawyer and physician and became a lead-

bot Road. His extensive surveys in southwestern Upper Canada prepared the way for settlement. He served some twenty years in the legislative assembly, and the community of Port Burwell was named in his honour. (At village clerk's office, Port Burwell.)

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bostwick 1780-1849

Born in Massachusetts, he was the son of a Loyalist and came to Upper Canada as a child. He served as sheriff of the London District, as a deputy surveyor and laid out some of the earliest roads in the Talbot Settlement. Granted land at the mouth of Kettle Creek, he founded the community of Port Stanley. (At Christ Church, Port Stanley.)

Alma College

The College, built in the High Victorian Gothic style, was established to provide liberal instruction to young ladies 'to make their lives useful and happy and their tastes elevated and refined'. It opened in 1881 with nine faculty members and fifty students. (At the College, Moore and McIntyre Sts., St. Thomas.)

St. Thomas Church 1824

Commemorates one of the earliest churches in the Talbot Settlement. Constructed on land donated by Captain Daniel Rapelje, the founder of the community. (Grounds of St. Thomas Anglican Church, St. Thomas.)

Dr. Charles Duncombe 1791-1867

Commemorates the life of this pioneer physician, who with Dr. John Rolph, opened the province's first medical school in 1824 at St. Thomas. A prominent political reformer, he raised an insurgent force during the Rebellion of 1837 and was forced to flee to the United States. (Elgin County Pioneer Museum, St. Thomas.)

The Talbot Road

This pioneer highway was first surveyed in 1804 by John Bostwick under the supervision of Colonel Thomas Talbot, founder of the Talbot Settlement. Parts were re-surveyed in 1809 by Mahlon Burwell and extensions run to the north and west. When completed it ran from Waterford to Amherstburg and was one of the earliest and most successful roads in the province. (Beside Talbot Road West, three miles west of St. Thomas.)

Honourable John Rolph, M.D. 1793-1870

One of Upper Canada's outstanding historical personalities, he was a lawyer, physician and a leader in the struggle for political reform. (On Talbot Road West at entrance to former Rolph homestead west of St. Thomas.)

Honourable Mitchell F. Hepburn 1896-1953

Commemorates Ontario's eleventh prime minister who held that office 1934-1942. (Mitchell F. Hepburn Park, St. Thomas.)

Captain Daniel Rapelje 1774-1828

Commemorates the founder of St. Thomas. (City Hall, St. Thomas.)

Col. the Hon. Thomas Talbot 1771-1853

One of the most colourful characters in the early history of the province, he was the founder of the 'Talbot Settlement'. A successful colonizer, he organized settlement in twenty-seven townships from Long Point to the Detroit River. (At the Elgin County Court House, Wellington Street, St. Thomas.)

The Sparta Settlement

In 1813, Jonathan Doan, a Quaker from Pennsylvania, settled in Yarmouth Township. There he acquired over 3,000 acres of land, and in 1815 returned to Pennsylvania,

where he persuaded a group of his co-religionists to settle in Yarmouth. Doan built a sawmill, grist-mill and tannery, which formed the nucleus of the settlement, and he provided land for a Meeting House which was completed in 1821. (At Friends' Cemetery, Sparta.)

Ellis Wellwood Sifton, V.C. 1891-1917

Honours this Canadian soldier who, during the attack on Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917, destroyed an enemy machine-gun post single handed thus saving the lives of many of his comrades. In carrying out this gallant act, he was killed and awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously. (St. Peter's Church, Tyrconnell.)

St. Peter's Church 1827

This attractive example of early Gothic Revival architecture stands in the midst of the original 'Talbot Settlement' and is the burying place of its founder, Col. Thomas Talbot. (St. Peter's Church, Tyrconnell, near Dutton.)

The Edison Homestead

Marks the site of Samuel Edison's former home. A Loyalist from New Jersey, he moved to Nova Scotia in 1783, and settled in Upper Canada in 1811. He fought in the War of 1812, but his son Samuel Jr. supported the Reformers in the Rebellion of 1837. Forced to flee to the United States, the latter settled in Milan, Ohio. There his son, Thomas Alva Edison, the noted inventor, was born on February 11, 1847. (At Vienna.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

James Henry Coyne

James Henry Coyne, historian and scholar was President of the Royal Society of Canada 1926-27 and a

member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada 1919 to 1931. (This plaque is located in the Court House in St. Thomas.)

George McKinnon Wrong

Professor of History, University of Toronto, 1892-1927, his teachings and writings advanced the study of Canadian history in schools and colleges. (This national plaque is located in the Court House, St. Thomas.)

Port Stanley

A national plaque commemorates the early history of this community which has been called by the Iroquois 'Kanagio', by the Ojibwas 'Akiksibi' and by the French 'Rivière à la Chaudière' or 'Rivière Tonti'. Among early visitors to the site was Louis Joliet in September 1669.

Southwold Prehistoric Earthwork

This plaque marks the only known example of a double-walled aboriginal fort in Canada. (The site is located 2 miles south of Iona near Fingal.)

Port Talbot

The Hon. Colonel Thomas Talbot who began the Talbot Settlement in that area on May 21, 1803, made his home in a log building here for almost 50 years. (The site is located on Talbot Road near Iona Station.)

Essex County

Museums and Galleries

Fort Malden National Historic Park, Amherstburg.

The site of a fortification built by the British following their evacuation of Detroit in 1796, Fort Malden witnessed action during the War of 1812 and the Rebellion of 1837-38, and was for many years a centre of military activity in the south-western area of the province. Part of the original earthworks as well as interpretive exhibits may be seen by visitors. Open all year. From June 1 to Labour day, daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. During the rest of the year, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Park House Museum, 212 Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

Located on the King's Navy Yard, one block west of the Amherstburg business district, the Park House is the oldest house in the area (having been moved down the Detroit River from Detroit in 1799). It has been restored and is furnished in the style of the 1850s. Open Monday to Friday, 12 noon to 4 p.m. Sundays, 1:30 to 5 p.m. Closed Saturdays.

The Gibson Gallery, 140 Richmond Street, Amherstburg.

Housed in a restored railway station maintained by the Fort Malden Guild of Arts and Crafts, this gallery offers a continuing programme of changing exhibitions, devoted mainly to local artists. Open: Sundays only, 2-5 p.m., from mid-January to mid-December.

Tilbury West Agricultural Museum, Comber.

This museum is located in a former school building on Highway 77, 3 miles south of Comber. Its displays

reflect local history and the agricultural development of the area. Open from May 4 to Thanksgiving. During May, weekends only, 1-5 p.m. June 1 to Oct. 14, daily (Closed Tues. and Wed.), 1-5 p.m.

Southwestern Ontario Heritage Village, County Road 23, Arner Town Line, 6 miles south of Town of Essex.

A small, rural Ontario village, depicting log cabins and turn of the century farm buildings, equipment and displays. Presently under development, with 8 buildings on the site in various stages of restoration. Open from July 1 to Labour Day, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

South Essex Arts Assoc. Gallery, 11 Queen's Avenue, Leamington.

Open Tuesday to Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed for the summer from June 26 to Sept. 7.

The Art Gallery of Windsor 445 Riverside Drive West Windsor

This gallery's permanent collection emphasizes Canadian painting, graphics and sculpture from the 18th century to the present, including a substantial collection of the arts of the Canadian Inuit. Hours: Tues, Thurs., Fri., Sat.: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed.: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sun.: 12 noon to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Hiram Walker Historical Museum, 254 Pitt St. West, Windsor.

This old house was built by Colonel François Bâby shortly before the War of 1812. During that conflict it was used as headquarters by General William Hull, commander of the invading U.S. forces. The displays are devoted to illustrating the Indian and Pioneer European heritage of the Windsor area. Open from Jan. 2 to Dec. 15.,

Tues. to Sat., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Provincial Plaques

Capture of the 'Anne' 1838

Commemorates the grounding and capture of the rebel schooner 'Anne' which had been bombarding the Canadian shore in the vicinity of Amherstburg. Her crew was taken prisoner by Canadian militia. (At Elliott's Point on Highway 18 just south of Amherstburg.)

Colonel Matthew Elliott 1739-1814

Commemorates one of the prominent Loyalists who settled in what is now Essex County after the American Revolution. Much of his career was spent in the Indian Department where he played an important role in the difficult negotiations with the Indian tribes of that period. (On the site of his former home at Elliott's Point south of Amherstburg.)

'Bellevue'

This fine old Georgian-style house was completed by about 1819 by Robert Reynolds, the commissary to the nearby British garrison at Fort Malden. His sister, Catherine Reynolds, also lived in the house, and was one of the province's earliest-known artists. (At 'Bellevue', Highway 18 at southern approach to Amherstburg.)

The 'Philo Parsons' Incident

Describes an incident in the U.S. Civil War when a group of Confederate sympathizers, who had embarked at Amherstburg and Sandwich, seized the American Steamer, 'Philo Parsons'. (Holiday Beach Provincial Park, near Amherstburg.)

Lt. Colonel William Caldwell

Commemorates one of Essex County's best-known early settlers, a veteran of the American Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812, and a prominent member of the Indian Department. (On the grounds of Christ Church, Ramsay St., Amherstburg.)

Christ Church 1819

Marks one of the province's oldest Anglican churches which originally served the British garrison at Fort Malden as well as the local settlers. (Grounds of Christ Church, Amherstburg.)

Skirmishes at the Canard River

Marks the first engagement in Canada involving British and American troops in significant numbers during the War of 1812. (Highway 18, about 5 miles north of Amherstburg.)

The Founding of Belle River

Describes the founding of this community during the 1850's. (Memorial Park, Belle River.)

Bois Blanc Island Fortifications

Relates the history of the Bois Blanc (now Bob-Lo) Island defences. The original blockhouses were built as outposts of Fort Malden, Amherstburg, after the British military establishment was moved there from Detroit in 1796. They were replaced in 1839 to defend Amherstburg against the attacks of supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie's Rebellion of 1837-38. (Site of central blockhouse, Bob-Lo Island.)

Jack Miner 1865-1944

Commemorates the internationally known wildlife conservationist who established one of the earliest bird sanctuaries in Canada in 1904. (The Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, near Kingsville.)

Fighting Island 1838

Commemorates a skirmish which took place on February 25, 1838 between a force of rebel sympathizers led by 'General' Donald McLeod and a detachment of British and Canadian troops. The 'Patriots' had crossed from the American side of the Detroit River and occupied Fighting Island. (Youth Centre Park, La Salle.)

The Founding of Leamington

Recounts the founding and growth of this community from the first survey of Mersea Township in the 1790's until its incorporation as a Village in 1875. (Near corner Hwys. 77 and 3, Leamington.)

The Battle of Pelee Island

Commemorates an encounter between a group of 300 American supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie's rebellion and British forces, militia and Indians who, on March 3, 1838, successfully repulsed the American invaders. (Pelee Island Public School, Pelee Island.)

Sinking of the 'Kent' 1845

Commemorates the collision of the steamers 'Kent' and 'London' which occurred because on sighting one another neither would alter course. (Point Pelee National Park.)

Jesuit Mission to the Hurons

Tells the story of the early struggles of the Jesuit fathers to establish a mission to the local Indians. First located near the Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), it was moved to Bois Blanc Island and the adjacent mainland in 1742, and after its destruction in 1747, was re-established in the vicinity of the plaque. It formed the nucleus of the Parish of Assumption, the first in the province. (Ambassador Park, Riverside Drive, near the Ambassador Bridge, Windsor.)

The Siege of Detroit 1763

Recounts the story of the Pontiac uprising and the part played by the Ottawa Indians, whose village stood on the south shore of the Detroit River. (Reaume Park, Riverside Drive, Windsor.)

Hull's Landing 1812

Describes the invasion of Essex County by a United States force commanded by Brig. Gen. William Hull at the commencement of the War of 1812. (Riverside Drive East, grounds of the Hiram Walker Company, Windsor.)

District Court-House and Gaol

Marks this fine example of mid-Victorian classical architecture, which was completed in 1855, and the previous court-houses which had occupied the immediate area since 1797. (In front of former Essex County Court-house, Brock and Sandwich Streets, Windsor.)

The Battle of Windsor 1838

A group of William Lyon Mackenzie's supporters, who had crossed the river from Detroit, was defeated by local militia under Colonel John Prince. The latter executed four of the invaders who had been taken prisoner, thereby causing violent controversy in both Canada and the United States. (Dieppe Gardens, Riverside Drive and Ouellette Ave., Windsor.)

Col. Arthur Rankin

Soldier, businessman and politician, Rankin commanded the Ninth Military District 1855-1861 and served three terms as member for Essex County. (Riverside Road, Windsor.)

***The Huron Church Reserve**

Outlines the history of the Indians of the area, with particular reference to those occupying the Reserve adjacent to the old Huron Church. Eventually they moved away and sold their land to the

government. The Reserve now forms part of the City of Windsor. (McKee Marina Park, near the Ambassador Bridge, Windsor.)

The Hon. Alexander Grant 1734-1813

One of the most prominent of this area's early settlers, Grant served on the province's Legislative and Executive Councils, as Administrator-President of Upper Canada, and commanded the naval forces on Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan. (St. John's Church, Sandwich Street, Windsor.)

The Great Western Railway

One of the province's pioneer railways, its main line, running from Niagara Falls to Windsor, was opened in 1854. (Near Dieppe Gardens and adjacent to foot of Ouellette Avenue, Windsor.)

***The University of Windsor**

Describes the establishment of this university, which derives its origin from Assumption College, founded in 1857. (St. Dennis Hall, University of Windsor.)

Honourable James Bâby 1763-1833

One of Upper Canada's outstanding pioneer legislators, James (Jacques) Bâby de Rainville was the descendant of a long-established French family, and was born at Detroit soon after that post fell into the hands of the British. He held many important positions in the provincial government and his house, which was built shortly before the War of 1812, is still standing. (Bâby Mansion, 221 Mill Street, Windsor.)

St. John's Church

Details the story of one of the earliest Anglican churches in south-western Ontario. (Sandwich Street, Windsor, near the former Court-House.)



The François Bâby House, Windsor (Hiram Walker Historical Museum)

French Settlement of the South Shore

In 1749 a group of 'habitants' from French parishes along the St. Lawrence settled opposite Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit). Joined by discharged soldiers and some civilians from the fort, they formed the first permanent agricultural settlement of European origin in what is now Ontario. (Dieppe Gardens, foot of Quellette Avenue, Windsor.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

François Bâby House

This house was built in 1812 by François Bâby, an Essex County pioneer, legislator, soldier and businessman. Brig. General William Hull established his headquarters here when he invaded Upper Canada prior to the surrender of Detroit to General Isaac Brock, August 16, 1812. (The house is located at 254 Pitt Street, Windsor.)

Fugitive Slave Monument

Prior to the American Civil War 1861-65, Windsor was an important Terminal of the 'Underground Railroad', the escape route of many slaves from the south seeking refuge and freedom in Canada. (The plaque is located on the Dominion Bank Building, Quellette Avenue in Windsor.)

War of 1812-14

This cairn marks the site where General Brock's troops embarked to attack and capture Fort Detroit August 16, 1812. (Located at McKee's Point, Highway 18 (Sandwich), Windsor.)

Hiram Walker 1816-1889

Founder of a distillery and mill which became the nucleus of the company town of Walkerville. (2072 Riverside Drive, Windsor.)

Amherstburg Navy Yard

The British naval station for Lakes Erie and Huron, 1796-1813. Here were built the King's ships 'Maria', 'Hope', 'Earl Camden', 'General Hunter', 'Queen Charlotte', 'Lady Prevost', 'Chippawa'. (Located in Waterbanks Park, Amherstburg.)

Fort Amherstburg or Fort Malden

The fort was built in 1797-1799 by Second Battalion Royal Canadian Volunteers, under Captain Hector MacLean.

Wyandot Council House

Near this spot stood the ancient Council House of the Wyandot Indians (descendants of the early Hurons), consistent allies of the British during the War of 1812. (Located on Highway 18, 2 miles north of Amherstburg.)

Royal Navy

A plaque in memory of Capt. R.A. Finns, Lieut. John Garland and seamen of the Royal Navy and Provincial Marine and Lieut. John Garden and soldiers of the Royal Newfoundland and 41st Regiments, who were killed in action in defence of Canada, 1812-14. (Amherstburg.)

Museums and Galleries

'Bellevue House' National Historic Park, Centre St., Kingston

This fine old Tuscan-style villa, built about 1840, was once the home of John A. Macdonald, later Canada's first prime minister. It has been restored and furnished in the period of the 1840s. Two display rooms are devoted to exhibits relating to Macdonald's life and career. Open all year. From June 1 to Labour Day, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily. Rest of the year, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Closed statutory holidays from Oct. to April.

Murney Tower Museum, Kingston.

Built in 1846 as part of Kingston's defences, this old stone Martello Tower now houses a collection of historical material relating to the military and pioneer life of the area. The building itself is one of the last Martello Towers built and is a magnificent example of the stone mason's art. Open: Victoria Day weekend to Thanksgiving, weekends and holidays, 10 a.m. to dusk. From June 29 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

International Hockey Hall of Fame Museum, Kingston.

This museum is located at Alfred and York streets on the Fair Grounds near the Memorial Centre. The displays here reflect the history of the sport of hockey from its organized beginning in Kingston during 1885-6 to present day. Here one can see the development of equipment, pictures and mementos of early teams and the great stars of the game. Open all year. From the last Sunday in June to Labour Day, daily 2-5 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. From Sept. through June, weekends only, 2-5 p.m. Open all public holidays. (Groups by appointment at any time.)

MacLachlen Woodworking Museum, Kingston

Located at 1316 Princess St., Kingston, this museum contains a fine collection of woodworking tools which illustrate the importance of wood to our ancestors. Open: June to August, Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Sun. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. to Oct., Sat. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

**Kingston Marine Museum,
Historic Drydock Buildings,
Lower Union St., on the
waterfront, Kingston**

The museum is situated on Missis-sauga Point where ships were built from 1789 until the Kingston Ship-yards were closed in 1968. The old drydock buildings house a collec-tion of items salvaged from shipwrecks in the Kingston area, as well as small boats and marine accessories. Films and slides are shown in the Forge Theatre, origi-nally the shipyard forge shop. Open from May 15 to October 15, daily, 1 to 7 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Old Fort Henry, Kingston.

This massive fortification, once the principal military stronghold of Up-per Canada, now houses an exten-sive collection of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and naval arms and equip-ment. The most colourful feature of this restored fortress is the interna-tionally renowned Fort Henry Guard, a precision trained aggre-gation of Canadian university and high school students. Displays of the 19th century infantry drill, exhi-bitions by the fife and drum band, and artillery salutes with muzzle loading cannon are a daily feature until Labour Day, weather permit-ting. The Fort Henry Guard per-forms a colourful 'Ceremonial Retreat' every Wednesday and Sat-urday evening during July and Au-gust commencing at 7:30 p.m., weather permitting. Open daily from May 15 to October 15, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. During the summer, June 15 to Labour Day, 9:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

**The Pump House Steam
Museum,
23 Ontario Street, Kingston.**

This museum is a fine example of Victorian architecture built of brick and limestone. The main pump room with its two monster pumps is restored as it was 1892. Another

room is filled with many fine en-gines and steam artifacts. The mu-seum also contains a display of scale size models, and a picture exhibit of locomotives made in Kingston. Open: June 14 to Sept. 14 daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., with all engines in operation by steam.

**Queen's University Geological
Museum, Kingston.**

The collection comprises exhibits of minerals, rocks and fossils from the University's department of geology. Open: Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

**The Royal Military College
Museum, Kingston**

Housed in the Martello Tower of Fort Frederick, one of the key units of Kingston's early 19th century defences, the Museum depicts the history of the College and that of the Royal Dockyard, Kingston, 1783-1853. One featured display is the Douglas Collection of Small Arms and Weapons. Open: June 2 to Labour Day, daily, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

**The Canadian Forces
Communications and
Electronics Museum,
CFB Kingston.**

Located at Vimy Barracks, one mile east of Kingston, on Highway 2. Open daily, except Saturday, 1 to 4 p.m. Tue. and Thur. evenings, 7 to 9 p.m.

**Agnes Etherington Art Centre,
Queen's University Campus,
Kingston.**

The Art Centre has a continuing exhibition programme of local, na-tional and international scope. It is the public art gallery serving the community of Kingston and region. Open all year, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tues. and Thurs. eve-nings, 7-9 p.m. Weekends, 1-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

St. Mark's Church 1844

Built with the aid of local subscrip-tions and a grant from the British Admiralty, this attractive Gothic-style church stands as a memorial to the early settlers of Barriefield, many of whom worked in the naval yard at Kingston. (Grounds of St. Mark's Church, Barriefield.)

Bedford Mills

Commemorates the establishment and growth of a once prosperous milling and shipping centre on the Rideau Canal. Among the surviving buildings is the 1848 stone grist-mill which ceased operations in 1916. (St. Stephen's Anglican Church, Bedford Mills, 30 miles north of Kingston.)

The Holleford Crater

Marks an easily recognizable circu-lar depression discovered in 1955 and generally believed to be the re-sult of a giant meteorite some 300 feet across hitting the earth at a speed of almost 35,000 m.p.h. (At Babcock Farm, 3 miles from Hartington).

Summerhill 1839

This structure was erected by Archdeacon George Okill Stuart and for several years was the sole building at Queen's University, (Queen's University campus, Kingston).

**Sir Richard Bonnycastle
1791-1847**

A distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers who completed the con-struction of Fort Henry and played an active role in organizing the de-fence of Kingston during the Re-bellion of 1837-38. He was the au-thor of several books dealing with contemporary Canadian life and history. (Parade square of Fort Henry, Kingston.)

Militia Garrison 1837-38

Commemorates the militia of the Kingston area who manned the city's defences during the disturb-ances following Mackenzie's Re-bellion. (City Park, Kingston.)

Fort Henry

Built 1832-36 as part of a larger scheme of fortifications for defence of the naval dockyards and the Ri-deau Canal. (Main gate, Fort Hen-ry, Kingston.)

Government House

Built in 1832 and destroyed by fire in 1958, it served as the vice-regal residence from 1841 to 1844 while Kingston was the capital of the Province of Canada. (Near the site of 'Alwington House', close to the Kingston Penitentiary, Kingston.)

The Typhus Epidemic 1847

This dread disease killed nearly 16,000 people. In Kingston, de-spite heroic efforts by religious and charitable organizations, some 1,400 died. (St. Mary's Cemetery, Kirkpatrick and Kingston Sts., Kingston.)

Sieur de La Salle 1643-1687

Honours one of the greatest ex-plorers in North America's history. He held the seigneurie of Cataract and was the commander of Fort Frontenac. (City Park, Kingston.)

***Louis de Buade, Comte de
Frontenac 1622-1698**

Commemorates the well-known governor general of New France who in 1673 established Fort Frontenac, the first settlement on the site of Kingston. (Confedera-tion Park, Kingston.)

**Bishop Alexander Macdonell
1762-1840**

Honours the first bishop of King-ston, a distinguished churchman, patriot and legislator who was re-sponsible for the settling of a group

of Roman Catholic Highlanders in Glengarry and served as chaplain of the Glengarry Light Infantry during the War of 1812. (In front of Notre Dame Convent at the corner of Bagot and Johnson Streets, Kingston.)

The Rush-Bagot Agreement 1817

This convention between Britain and the United States set a limit on armaments permitted on the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain. It is still in effect. (Grounds of the Royal Military College, Kingston.)

'Rockwood' 1842

This fine old house was built in 1842 by a prominent early citizen of Kingston, John Solomon Cartwright. It was acquired by the government in 1856, and is now part of a psychiatric hospital. (On the grounds of the Ontario Hospital, Kingston.)

Regiopoli College

Describes the establishment of a pioneer school for boys by Bishop Alexander Macdonell. The original building now forms a portion of Hôtel Dieu Hospital. (Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Johnston St., Kingston.)

Molly Brant

Commemorates the prominent Iroquois leader who used her enormous influence to persuade the Confederacy to support Britain during the American Revolution. In 1777 she fled to Canada and in recognition of her services was granted a pension by the government. (St. Paul's Churchyard, Queen St., Kingston)

Hillcroft 1853

The former residence of Sir Alexander Campbell who held many important cabinet posts and was a life-long friend and political colleague of Sir John A. Macdonald. (Union Street, Kingston.)

Heathfield

The former residence of Sir John A. Macdonald stood near this site. (South side of Highway 2 at the western approach to Kingston.)

The Stone Frigate 1820

A former naval storehouse built 1819-20 to house the gear of warships dismantled as a result of the Rush-Bagot Convention. Later used as a dormitory for the first cadets to enter Royal Military College. (Grounds of Royal Military College, Kingston.)

The Reverend John Stuart 1740-1811

The first resident Anglican priest in what is now Ontario, he settled in Kingston in 1785. Originally missionary to the Six Nations in pre-Revolutionary times, he ministered to the white and Indian settlers in the Bay of Quinte area and as far west as Niagara and the Grand River. He could be termed the 'father of the Anglican Church in Upper Canada'. (In front of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston.)

Fort Frederick 1846

Marks the Martello Tower erected 1846-51 on Point Frederick as part of the fortification of Kingston harbour. (Grounds of Royal Military College, Kingston.)

Sir Oliver Mowat 1820-1903

Commemorates Ontario's third prime minister and eighth lieutenant-governor, who was born in Kingston. (County Court-House, Kingston.)

Founding of Queen's University

Chartered in 1841, this well-known university was established by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Classes opened in 1842 and the first degrees were conferred five years later. (On Queen's campus, near the University Avenue entrance, Kingston.)

The Royal Military College of Canada 1876

Commemorates Canada's first military college which was opened on June 1, 1876. In 1959, it became the first institution of its type in the Commonwealth to achieve university status. (On the grounds of R.M.C. Kingston.)

Charles Sangster 1822-1893

Honours one of the most significant Canadian poets of the pre-Confederation period. (The Cricket Field, near Court Street, Kingston.)

René-Amable Boucher 1735-1812

The descendant of a noted French Canadian family, Boucher was born at Catarqui (Kingston) and served in the French forces until the British capture of Canada. He settled at Boucherville, Quebec, and was later a member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. (James Roe Park, Clarence Street, Kingston.)

Rideau Canal

Constructed 1826-32 on the advice of the Duke of Wellington to provide a secure military route between Upper and Lower Canada by traversing the watersheds of the Catarqui and Rideau Rivers. (Beside the locks at Kingston Mills.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Sir James Lucas Yeo

A plaque commemorates the distinguished services of Sir James Lucas Yeo, as Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces on the Lakes, in the defence of Upper Canada and the line of communication between Montreal and Kingston in 1813-1814. (Located at the main entrance to Fort Henry, Kingston.)

Officers & Seamen Royal Navy

A plaque to the memory of the officers and seamen of the Royal Navy and Provincial Marine, and the officers and soldiers of the Royal Marines, Royal Newfoundland, King's (8th) and 100th Regiments, who served on Lake Ontario in defence of Canada in 1812-14. (Located at the entrance to Fort Henry, Kingston.)

Roselawn

Built in 1841, Roselawn reflects the then popular Classical Revival style of architecture. From 1851-68 it was the residence of Sir Henry Smith, Solicitor General for Upper Canada and later Speaker of the Legislative Assembly for the Province of Canada. (Located at 421 Union St., Donald Gordon Centre, Kingston.)

Lord Sydenham

In recognition of the distinguished public services of Charles Edward Poulett Thomson, Baron Sydenham, 1799-1841, as an economist, statesman, and Governor in Chief of United Canada, who died in this city, September 19th, 1841. (Located on the grounds of Kingston General Hospital.)

Sir Charles Bagot

In recognition of the eminent public services of Sir Charles Bagot, 1781-1843, as diplomat, ambassador and Governor-in-Chief of United Canada. (Located on grounds of Kingston General Hospital.)

Murney Martello Tower

This tower was constructed in 1846 as a part of the new naval defences authorized for Kingston harbour by the Imperial government during the Oregon Crisis of 1845-46. (Located in MacDonald Park, Kingston.)

First Ontario Land Survey

To commemorate the planting of the first survey post, under Civil Authority, in Ontario on October 27th, 1783, by John Collins, Deputy Surveyor General. (Located in City Park, Kingston.)

Sir John A. Macdonald 1815-1891

First elected from Kingston to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in 1844, he was for forty-seven years a leading figure in the public life of his country. One of the Fathers of Confederation, he became the first Prime Minister of Canada and held the office: 1867-73, 1878-91. (City Park, Kingston.)

Bellevue House

Built about 1840, Bellevue House is one of the most interesting examples surviving in Canada of 'Italian Villa' architecture. John A. Macdonald, later first Prime Minister of Canada, lived here with his family from August 1848, to September 1849. (Bellevue House is at 35 Centre St., Kingston.)

Site of St. George's Anglican Church

The first meeting of the Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada was held at this site July 8, 1792. (Located at the Whig Publishing Company Building, Kingston.)

Sir Richard John Cartwright

'The Rupert of Debate'. Finance Minister of Canada, 1873-78. Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1896-1911. (Located in City Hall, Kingston.)

Crawford Purchase

Commemorating the Treaty between Captain William Redford Crawford, of the Royal Regiment of New York, acting for the Crown, and the Mississauga Indians, at Carleton Island in October, 1783,

when the tract of land, now comprising the counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, and Prince Edward, was purchased for the settlement of United Empire Loyalists, banished from their former homes in the United States. (Located at the entrance of Tête du Pont Barracks, Kingston.)

Fort Frontenac

Here stood Fort Cataraqui or Frontenac built by Comte de Frontenac in July, 1673, and rebuilt by La Salle in 1676. (Located at the gateway of Tête du Pont Barracks, Kingston.)

Sir John A. Macdonald

The boyhood years of this famous Canadian statesman and patriot are commemorated in a national historical plaque at 110-112 Rideau Street, Kingston.

Kingston Navy Yard

Here were built the King's ships 'Speedy', 'Swift', 'Duke of Kent', 'Earl of Moira', 'Duke of Gloucester', 'Royal George', 'Wolfe', 'Melville', 'Sir Sidney Smith', 'General Beresford', 'Prince Regent', 'Princess Charlotte', 'St. Lawrence' and 'Canada'. (Located on the grounds of Royal Military College, Kingston.)

Kingston City Hall

In 1843 the architect George Browne was commissioned to design a Town Hall in keeping with Kingston's status as a provincial capital. This building, one of the most ambitious examples of nineteenth century Canadian municipal architecture, was completed in 1844.

Site of the Legislature

Following the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, the centrally located town of Kingston was chosen as the seat of government. (Located on the grounds of Kingston General Hospital.)

"Bellevue House", Kingston



Museums

The Glengarry Museum, Dunvegan.

Located about 35 miles from Cornwall and 6 miles west of highway 34 on the road to Dunvegan, this collection of pioneer artifacts is housed in a log building some 130 years old.

Open: May 18 to June 30 and Labour Day to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 1:30-5:30 p.m. During July and August, Tues. through Sun., 1:30-5:30 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Nor'Westers' and Loyalist Museum, Williamstown.

This museum is housed in a Georgian style building of 1862 which was a former school. The displays tell the story of the North West Company and the men from the area who formed it in the colourful and competitive days of the fur trade, as well as the Loyalists who settled in the area following the American Revolution.

Open: June 1-30 and Sept. 1 to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 1:30-5:30 p.m. During July and August, Tues. through Sun., 1:30-5:30 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Provincial Plaques

MacLeod Settlement

Alexander MacLeod led a group of some forty families, including members of several Scottish clans, to this region where they were authorized to take up land in 1794. (R.D.K. MacLeod Farm, Dalkeith Road, Lochiel Township near Alexandria.)

Rev. Charles W. Gordon 1860-1937

Commemorates one of Canada's most successful novelists who wrote under the pen name of Ralph Connor. (Grounds of Presbyterian Church, St. Elmo near Maxville.)

Glengarry Congregational Church

Marks the oldest remaining chapel in Ontario built by the Congregationalists. (In front of the building at St. Elmo, near Maxville.)

Claude J.P. Nunney, V.C. 1892-1918

One of Canada's outstanding heroes of the First World War. Nunney was born in Ireland and raised in Glengarry County, Ontario. For his gallant conduct during the bitter campaigns in France in 1917 and 1918, he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Military Medal, and finally the British Empire's highest decoration for valour, the Victoria Cross. (Municipal Building, North Lancaster.)

John Sandfield Macdonald 1812-1872

Commemorates the prime minister of the Province of Canada 1862-64 and Ontario's first prime minister 1867-71. (St. Raphael.)

The Parish of St. Raphael

This parish, begun as a mission for the Highland settlers on the Raisin River in 1786, is one of the oldest in the Province. The fine stone church of St. Raphael was begun in 1821 and was destroyed by fire in 1970. (St. Raphael's West.)

The Glengarry Emigration 1786

Commemorates a group of over five hundred Highlanders led by their priest the Rev. Alexander Macdonell (Scotus). Mainly Macdonells, they were given land in Glengarry County among their fellow countrymen. (Grounds of Church of St. Raphael, St. Raphael's West.)

***The College of Iona**

Marks the first seminary in Upper Canada opened in 1826 in a school which offered a general academic education preparing boys for secular vocations. (Iona Academy, St. Raphael West.)

***'Cariboo' Cameron 1820-1888**

A descendant of one of Glengarry's pioneer families, Cameron prospected successfully for gold in British Columbia. While there his wife died and he transported her body back to Glengarry for burial. His house, built in 1865, still stands. (Juvénat de Sacré-Coeur, Summerstown.)

St. Andrew's Church

This church housed the province's first Presbyterian congregation which had been formed in Williamstown in 1787. (Williamstown.)

Sir John Johnson's Mills

Marks the site of the mills built by Sir John Johnson about 1790 and of his manor house which still stands beside the Raisin River. (Williamstown.)

Fraserfield

Constructed about 1812 by Alexander Fraser, this was one of the finest country residences of its day. Fraser was quartermaster of the Canadian Fencibles during the War of 1812 and later became a member of the legislative assembly and the legislative council. He was the first warden of the Eastern District. (Three miles west of Williamstown.)

Duncan Cameron

Commemorates one of the prominent members of the North West Company. He was in command of Fort Gibraltar on the Red River when Lord Selkirk's forces captured it in 1816. Cameron was arrested and taken to England. Released and compensated for false arrest, he settled in Williamstown. (Williamstown.)

The Bethune-Thompson House

This structure was built toward the end of the 18th century by the Rev. John Bethune who founded Upper Canada's first Presbyterian con-

gregation in 1787. It was later the residence of David Thompson, famous explorer of the Canadian West. (Williamstown.)

The MacMillan Emigration 1802

Commemorates a group of clansmen composed mainly of Lochaber MacMillans from Invernesshire Scotland, who emigrated to Canada under the leadership of Archibald MacMillan (Murlaggan) and his cousin Alan MacMillan (Glenpean). They played an important role in the early settlement of Glengarry County. (Grounds of St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown.)

Williamstown Fair

Commemorates Ontario's oldest continually operated agricultural fair. It received its patent in 1808 from the Honourable Francis Gore, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. (At the entrance to the fair grounds, Williamstown.)

The North West Company

Commemorates the famous Canadian fur trading company which for many years played a vital role in the economy and exploration of the nation. Ruinous competition with the Hudson's Bay Company forced the amalgamation of the two rivals in 1821. (The North West Company Museum, Williamstown.)

National! Historic Sites and Markers

Glengarry Cairn

The largest cairn in Ontario was erected on Monument Island by the members of the Glengarry Militia in commemoration of their part in the suppression of the Mackenzie Rebellion. (Located on Monument Island in the St. Lawrence River opposite South Lancaster.)



St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown

Bishop Alexander MacDonell

In grateful remembrance of the eminent public services of the Honourable and Right Reverend Alexander MacDonell, 1760-1840, as patriot, military chaplain, educator and legislator. (Located on the grounds of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Raphael.)

Glengarry House

The home of Lieutenant-Colonel John MacDonell, (Aberchelder), a gallant and distinguished officer in the Royal Highland Emigrants (84th Regiment), and Butler's Rangers, in the War of the American Revolution, 1775-84. (Located on Highway 2 east of Cornwall.)

Museums

The Blockhouse Museum, Merrickville

This was one of the blockhouses built by Colonel John By for the defence of the Rideau Canal. It is now operated by the Merrickville and District Historical Society as a museum with displays depicting the history and culture of that community.

Open: weekends only, 1-6 p.m. from June 8 to June 30 and from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15. During July and August, open daily (except Mon.), 1-6 p.m. Open on Labour Day.

Forwarders' Museum, Prescott

Located in the original 1816 Prescott Post Office, overlooking the St. Lawrence River, in downtown Prescott, this museum is closed for restoration.

Fort Wellington National Historic Park, Prescott.

An old military post situated in a commanding position on the St. Lawrence River, it saw action during the War of 1812, and was a centre of activity during the 1837 Rebellion and the later Fenian Raids.

Open all year. June 1 to Labour Day, daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. From Labour Day to Oct 31, daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. For the remainder of the year, by request only, weekdays 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed statutory holidays from October to April.

Provincial Plaques

Founding of Burritt's Rapids

Describes the founding of this pioneer community on the Rideau, which still retains many of its pre-Confederation buildings. (Beside the Community Hall, Burritt's Rapids.)

St. Paul's Church

Commemorates a structure built in 1833 to serve the Anglicans of this area. In 1872 a new St. Paul's Church was built in Cardinal and most of the old structure was taken down. (St. Paul's Cemetery, Highway 2, just east of Cardinal)

Johnstown 1789

Commemorates this early Loyalist settlement, whose town plot was laid out in 1789-90. It was visited by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe and some of its town lots were held by Sir John Johnson. Despite a promising beginning, it later lost its importance owing to its shallow harbour and the rise of neighbouring Prescott. (Johnstown at junction of Highways 2 and 16.)

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson 1870-1946

Honours Ontario's ninth prime minister. (Kemptonville.)

St. James' Church 1826

An attractive example of early Gothic Revival architecture, this church was begun in 1826. It remains largely unaltered from its original design. (St. James' Church, Maitland, about 5 miles east of Brockville.)

Lieut.-Col. Thain Wendell MacDowell, V.C., D.S.O. 1890-1960

Honours this First World War hero whose courageous actions during the Battle of Vimy Ridge in 1917 earned him the Victoria Cross. (Corner of Maitland Road and Highway 2, Maitland.)

The Founding of Maitland

This pioneer community was the site of a shipyard during the French and early British periods. The town plot was laid out in 1824. The remains of an old stone windmill still stand in the village. (Situated on the south side of the Main Street, Maitland.)

Dr. Solomon Jones 1756-1822

One of the province's earliest physicians, Jones was the first member of the Upper Canadian legislature from Leeds and Frontenac. (In front of his former residence, 'Homewood' now owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation and located two miles east of Maitland.)

Merrickville Blockhouse 1832

This military installation was constructed as part of the defensive works on the Rideau Canal. (Merrickville Blockhouse, Merrickville.)

The Founding of Merrickville

This early community was founded by William Merrick, a Loyalist from Massachusetts who acquired property here in 1793. (On the grounds of the Municipal Building, Highway 43, Merrickville.)

The Forwarding Trade at Prescott

Commemorates Prescott's leading position in the forwarding or shipping industry on the Great Lakes during the first half of the 19th century. (Water Street, Prescott.)

Col. Edward Jessup 1735-1816

This prominent Loyalist raised and commanded Jessup's Rangers during the American Revolution. On land granted to him for his services to the Crown, the town of Prescott was founded. (Grounds of Fort Wellington, Prescott.)

Major James Morrow Walsh 1840-1905

Commemorates one of the most colourful figures to serve in the North-West Mounted Police. He gained fame as the officer in charge in the Cypress Hills area of present-day Saskatchewan when Chief Sitting Bull and the Sioux fled there following the Battle of the Little Big Horn. (Postal Museum, Water St., Prescott.)

Capture of Ogdensburg 1813

On February 22, 1813, a British and Canadian force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel 'Red George' Macdonell crossed the frozen St. Lawrence River to attack the U.S. military post at Ogdensburg. After a spirited battle, the American garrison was overcome and Ogdensburg fell. (Public Utilities Park, Prescott.)

The Blue Church

This attractive wooden chapel, the third on the site, was built in 1845 and is a tangible link with one of the oldest settled regions of the province. The churchyard contains the graves of many of the earliest settlers, and includes that of Barbara Heck, the founder of Methodism in Upper Canada. (North side of Highway 2, approximately 2 miles west of Prescott.)

Justus Sherwood 1747-1798

A prominent Loyalist, Sherwood played a leading role in the early settlement of Augusta Township. (Highway 2 at junction with Merwin Lane, near Prescott.)

Bytown and Prescott Railway Company 1850

This pioneer railway, opened in 1854, ran from Prescott to Bytown (Ottawa) and was the first to serve the nation's future capital. (Highway 2, across from Fort Wellington, Prescott.)

The Founding of Spencerville

Commemorates the founding of this community in the early 1800s by Peleg Spencer and his son David. (In front of the Edwardsburgh Township Hall, Spencerville.)

Roebuck Indian Village Site

Marks the site occupied some 500 years ago by an Iroquoian agricultural community of about 1600 people. (Approx. 1 mile east of the Village of Roebuck, on the County Road to Spencerville.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Fort de Lévis

Last stand of France in Canada, Fort de Lévis, on Isle Royale, (Chimney Island), was built by Captain François Pouchot in the spring and early summer of 1760. (Located on Highway 2, Johnstown, near Prescott.)

The Battle of the Windmill

In memory of Lieutenant William S. Johnson, 83rd Regiment, Captain George Drummond and Lieutenant John Duimage, Grenville Militia and the non-commissioned officers and men of the 83rd Regiment, Royal Marines, Glengarry Highlanders, 9th Provisional Battalion, Dundas Militia, Grenville Militia, and the Brockville and Prescott independent companies, killed in this action. (Located on the shore of the St. Lawrence River, Prescott.)

Fort Wellington

Constructed in 1812 and 1813 under direction of Lieutenant-Colonels Thomas Pearson and George R.J. Macdonell, as the main post for the defence of the communication between Kingston and Montreal. (Located in Prescott.)

Sir Richard W. Scott

Secretary of State for Canada, 1874-78 and 1896-1908 and father of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, 'The Scott Act'. (Located at the corner of Edward and Debbie Sts., Prescott.)

Merrickville Blockhouse

A fine example of the best type of the blockhouses erected for the defence of the Rideau Canal about 1832. (Located in Merrickville on the Rideau Canal.)

Pointe au Baril

The barques 'Iroquoise' and 'Outaouaise', the last French ships of war that navigated Lake Ontario, were built on this point, then called Pointe au Baril. (Located on the eastern end of the Village of Maitland.)

Museums and Galleries

Beaver Valley Military Museum, Clarksburg.

(South of Hwy. 26 at Thornbury on the Valley Road.) Housed in the former town hall on the main street in Clarksburg, this museum displays through pictures and artifacts the history of Grey County military units from 1869 to present day. Open: weekends from May 1 to Nov. 11, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. During July and August, daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

South Grey Museum and Historical Library, Flesherton

Located in Memorial Park (on Hwy. 10), this new museum building houses pioneer artifacts and items of local historical interest. Open: May 24-July 1 weekends 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. July and August, daily 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sept. to Thanksgiving, weekends 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Meaford Museum, Bayfield St., Meaford.

Displays in this museum are devoted to recalling the days of early settlement of this community. Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, daily, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

The County of Grey and Owen Sound Museum, 975-6th Street East, Owen Sound.

A local history museum complex depicting aspects of Indian and emigrant European cultures in the area. Includes 3 display galleries, log cabin, log house, blacksmith shop, and demonstrations of period arts such as blacksmithing, spinning, etc. Open all year. During July and Aug.: Mon. to Sat., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tue. and Thur. evenings to 8 p.m. Sundays, 1 to 5 p.m. Balance of

Grey County continued

the year, daily except Monday 1 to 5 p.m.

The Tom Thomson Art Gallery, 840 First Ave. West, Owen Sound.

This gallery has a collection of paintings, drawings and memorabilia of Tom Thomson on view at all times. The gallery also houses a permanent collection of 19th and 20th century Canadian Art. Changing shows from Sept. to June. Open all year, daily, 12 noon to 5 p.m. Wed. and Fri. evenings, 7-9 p.m. Closed Mondays from Sept. to June.

Provincial Plaques

The Toronto-Sydenham Road

An early 'colonization road,' it opened up portions of Grey and Dufferin Counties for settlement, and provided a more direct route between Toronto and Owen Sound. (Memorial Park, Chatsworth.)

Nellie McClung 1873-1951

Honours the outstanding suffragette, author and teacher whose efforts were instrumental in helping Canadian women to obtain the vote and to gain the right to sit in the Senate. (Chatsworth United Church, Highway 10, Chatsworth.)

Sinking of the 'Mary Ward' 1872

Describes the sinking of this steamship and the heroic rescue of some of the passengers by a local party in whose honour the government struck a special commemorative medal. (Near the site of the wreck, Craigleith Provincial Park, Craigleith.)

The Craigleith Shale Oil Works 1859

Describes the attempt by William Darley Pollard of Collingwood to obtain oil through the distillation of local bituminous shales. (Craigleith

Provincial Park, Highway 26, 7 miles west of Collingwood.)

The Garafraxa Road

Commemorates the pioneer 'colonization road' which opened up Grey County. (Off Highway 6 north of Durham at crossing of Rocky Saugeen River.)

The Durham Road

This early 'colonization road' was surveyed in 1848-49 and ran from the eastern boundary of Grey County to the site of Kincardine. It provided easy access to previously unsettled areas, and assisted in the opening up of the region through which it passed. (At the entrance of the Durham Conservation Area, near Durham.)

The Founding of Durham

Describes the establishment and growth of the community from the 1840s and 1850s until its first incorporation in 1872. (In the Saugeen Valley Conservation Park, Durham, about 28 miles south of Owen Sound.)

'Tommy Burns' 1881-1955

Commemorates Noah Brusso, (ring name, Tommy Burns) the first Canadian to hold the heavyweight boxing championship of the world. (At southern approach to Town of Hanover.)

The Old Mail Road

An early route used by settlers who wished to take up land in the townships of Osprey, Collingwood, Euphrasia and St. Vincent. In use before 1846, little evidence of it remains today. (Beside the road, overlooking Heathcote.)

Agnes Campbell MacPhail 1890-1954

The first Canadian woman to become a member of parliament, she was interested primarily in legislation dealing with agricultural af-

fairs, penal reform and social welfare. (At Hopeville, Proton Township.)

Tom Thomson 1877-1917

One of Canada's most distinguished painters, he was born at Claremont, in Ontario County, but his family moved to Leith in the same year. An exponent of a distinctive style of Canadian landscape painting, he influenced the work of the famous 'Group of Seven'. His brief career ended tragically in July, 1917, when he was drowned in Canoe Lake, Algonquin Park. (At the village of Leith, near Owen Sound.)

'Beautiful Joe'

Commemorates the internationally recognized novel 'Beautiful Joe' and its author, Margaret Marshall Saunders, who gained inspiration for her story from a visit to Meaford about 1892. ('Beautiful Joe' Park, Meaford.)

Right Honourable Sir Lyman P. Duff 1865-1955

Born in Meaford, Lyman Duff became one of Canada's most eminent jurists. He served as a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and afterwards as a judge of Canada's Supreme Court. In 1933, he was appointed Chief Justice of Canada and later was knighted for his services. (Willow Park, Meaford.)

Founding of Meaford

Commemorates the founding of this community on Georgian Bay in the 1840s. (Meaford Town Hall.)

John Muir 1838-1914

This pioneer naturalist and champion of conservation, whose books and articles played a significant role in the early development of the U.S. National Park Service, spent some years in the Meaford area. (Beaver Valley Lookout, 9 miles south of Meaford.)

Frederick Stanley Haines 1879-1960

Commemorates one of Ontario's outstanding artists and teachers who served as Curator at the Art Gallery of Toronto (Ontario) and for some twenty years was Principal of the Ontario College of Art. (Corner of Eliza and St. Vincent Sts., Meaford.)

Thomas William Holmes, V.C. 1898-1950

Honours a valiant soldier who was awarded the Victoria Cross during the First World War. (Queen's Park, Owen Sound.)

William Avery Bishop, V.C. 1894-1956

Honours Canada's leading fighter pilot of the First World War who was awarded the Victoria Cross and many other decorations for his gallantry. (Queen's Park, Owen Sound.)

Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway

This pioneer railway, one of the few in Ontario to be built with a narrow gauge track, was completed between Toronto and Owen Sound in 1873 at a cost of about \$16,000 per mile. It was built with a view to facilitating settlement and exploiting the agricultural and forest potential of Grey and Bruce Counties. (C.P. Rail Station, Owen Sound.)

The Newash Indian Village 1842

Marks the site of a village composed principally of Ojibwa Indians headed by Chief Newash. In 1857 the surrounding area, originally set aside as a reserve for the Newash Band, was ceded to the Government. (In front of First United Church, 4th Avenue at 21st Street West, Owen Sound.)

The Founding of Owen Sound

Describes the founding of this community from 1840, when the

Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality

Museums

Caledonia Museum and Art Centre, Caithness Street West, Caledonia.

This museum is located in the Caledonia Library building, one block from the main intersection of Argyle St. (Hwy. 6). This gallery features changing exhibits of historical objects and art works reminiscent of the Grand River Valley.

Open all year. Mon., Tue., Thur. and Fri., 1:30-8 p.m. Wed., 10 a.m. to noon. Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Sundays.

Haldimand County Museum, Cayuga.

This collection of pioneer material, Indian artifacts, military equipment and natural history, all of which relate to the county, (formerly housed in the old County Court House) has been moved to a new museum building situated in the County Court House Park, adjacent to the log cabin.

Open to the public from June 15 to Sept. 15, weekends, 1-5 p.m. During July and August, daily, 1-5 p.m.

Wilson MacDonald Memorial School Museum, Cheapside.

Located on the Rainham Road at the junction of the Cheapside Road between Nanticoke and Selkirk, this museum may be reached from Highway 3 via the Cheapside Road between Nelles Corners and Jarvis through Cheapside. This red brick, one-room 1872 school contains a collection of articles and poetic works of Canada's lyric poet, Wilson MacDonald, as well as books, school equipment, and other historical artifacts which reflect the lives and education of early settlers and residents.

Open from June to Thanksgiving, Sundays and holidays only, 2 to 5 p.m. Open any time by appointment.

Lynnwood Arts Centre 21 Lynnwood Avenue Simcoe

Exhibitions, lectures, workshops. Housed in 'Lynnwood', a fine example of Classical Revival architecture, built c. 1851 by Duncan Campbell. Located in the downtown core of Simcoe. Declared a National Historic Site in January of 1973.

Hours: Tues. to Fri.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Weekends: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

The Backhouse (Backus) Mill and Backus Agricultural Museum, Port Rowan.

This 1798 mill, which currently produces flour, is owned and operated by the Long Point Conservation Authority and is located in the Backus Conservation Area, 3 miles east of Highway 59 and one mile north of Port Rowan. Displays include small agricultural tools and implements as well as large agricultural machinery and horse-drawn vehicles.

Open from May 15 to Oct. 30, Wed. to Sun., plus holidays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. From Apr. 1 to May 14 and Nov. 1 to 30, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Flour milling at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.

Eva Brook Donly Museum, 109 Norfolk Street South, Simcoe.

This historic old home contains a fine collection of fossils, Indian artifacts, the Van Norman forge exhibit and the paintings of W. Edgar Cantelon, which portray pioneer life in Norfolk County. In addition there are microfilms of early papers and documents dating from 1783, and an important collection of books, documents and genealogical records that is especially strong in local and family history. Final restoration of the mid-Victorian section of the house was completed in 1975.

Open all year, Wed. to Sun., 1:30-5 p.m.

Windham Township Pioneer Museum, Teeterville.

This museum project includes a furnished log house and barn, well stocked with tools used by early settlers in the area. Picnic tables available on museum grounds. Open: Victoria Day to Thanksgiving, Wed., weekends and holidays only, 1-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

The Haldimand Grant 1784

This grant of land was made to the loyal members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois who fought as allies of the British during the American Revolution. It included an area stretching from the source to the mouth of the Grand River and extending for six miles on each side of that stream. (In front of County Court-House, Cayuga.)

Wilson Pugsley Macdonald 1880-1967

This internationally known lyric poet was the author of 'A Flagon of Beauty' and 'Caw Caw Ballads,' and a strong advocate of the preservation of unspoiled nature. (Village of Cheapside, Walpole Township.)

Long Point Portage

This historic portage was an important link in the canoe route along the north shore of Lake Erie. It was first recorded by François Dollier de Casson and René de Bréhaut de Galinée, two Sulpicians, in 1670. (Just inside the entrance Long Point Provincial Park.)

The Long Point Settlement

Traces the earliest permanent settlement of this old established area of the province, and the part it played in the War of 1812. (On the

town plot was surveyed, until its incorporation in 1857. (City Hall Owen Sound.)

Charles Rankin 1797-1886

Commemorates this pioneer surveyor who opened up much of what is now Grey County for settlement. He began to survey in the Nottawasaga Bay area in 1833, and settled on some 200 acres of land near the present town of Thornbury. (Municipal Park, Thornbury.)

Major Charles Stuart 1783-1865

Honours the dedicated humanitarian and author who moved to Grey County in 1851 and encouraged the establishment of a settlement at Lora Bay. (Bayview Park in Thornbury.)

Loss of the 'Jane Miller'

Describes one of Georgian Bay's worst marine disasters when the 'Jane Miller', a wooden-hulled freight and passenger vessel capsized near here in 1881. Some thirty persons were lost. (Colpoys Range Conservation Area, about 7 miles north-east of Wiarton.)

National Historic Markers

Survey of the Great Lakes

In 1814-16 the first Admiralty survey of Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay was undertaken by Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen, after whom Owen Sound is named. (Located on the grounds of the Public Library, Owen Sound.)

Nellie Mooney McClung

Lecturer, legislator, teacher and writer and an ardent advocate of Women's Rights in Canada. (Located on the west site of Chatsworth.)

Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality continued

grounds of South Walsingham Township office, Highway 59, about 11 miles south of Langton.)

Campbell's Raid 1814

Relates the story of the destructive military raid made on the settlement of Dover and the surrounding area May 14, 1814, by an American force led by Lt.-Col. John Campbell. (Port Dover.)

Grand River Naval Depot 1815

The site for this Royal Navy depot was chosen for its strategic location, being well removed from the United States, and because of the ease with which it could be supplied and reinforced overland. It was finally abandoned in 1834. (Esplanade Park, Port Maitland.)

The Heroine of Long Point

Commemorates Abigail Becker who saved the lives of the crew of the schooner 'Conductor' which was wrecked off Long Point in November, 1854. (In the park adjacent to the cenotaph, Port Rowan.)

The John Backhouse Mill

Built in 1798, this mill escaped General MacArthur's raids during the War of 1812 and was in continuous operation until the 1950s. During that period, it remained in the possession of the same family. (Near Port Rowan, South Walsingham Township.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Ryerse, 1752-1812.

Commemorates the Loyalist who founded Port Ryerse. (Anglican Memorial Church, Port Ryerse.)

William Pope, 1811-1902

Attracted in the 1830's to Upper Canada from England by reports of abundant wildlife, Pope executed many fine drawings of the local flora and fauna. These impressively detailed works provide a valuable record of the numerous species

once found in the area. (Located adjacent to Norfolk County Park on Front Road, one mile west of Port Ryerse.)

First Forestry Station 1908

Marks the establishment of Canada's first provincial forestry station and its founder, Dr. Edmund Zavitz, (Saint Williams' Forestry Station.)

Founding of Simcoe

Describes the establishment of this community before the War of 1812, and its development until it was incorporated in 1849. (Lynnwood Park, Simcoe.)

Norfolk County Court-House and Gaol

Marks the court-house, gaol, and registry offices which, architecturally, constitute an almost unrivalled grouping of public buildings in Ontario. (At the Court-House, near the corner of Colborne and Court Streets, Simcoe.)

District Capital 1815-1825

Commemorates the period during which Vittoria was the administrative and judicial headquarters of the old London District. (Grounds of Christ Church, Vittoria.)

The Reverend Adolphus Egerton Ryerson 1803-1882

Commemorates this outstanding educationist, journalist and clergyman who established the province's present system of public education. (Woodhouse United Church, Highway 24, about 2 miles from Vittoria.)

The Nelles Settlement 1785

This settlement, founded by Captain Hendrick Nelles, a Mohawk Valley Loyalist, was established on lands belonging to the Six Nations Indians. After accepting their invitation to settle on the Reserve, Nelles and his family took up land in Seneca Township. (St. John's Church, York.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Lynnwood

This Classical Revival house was built about 1850 for Duncan Campbell, banker, land commissioner and Simcoe's first postmaster. It achieves dignity through the fine proportions and skilful use of classical motifs. (Lynnwood Avenue, Simcoe.)

Nanticoke

On November 13th, 1813, Norfolk Volunteer Militia, led by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Bostwick, routed a band of enemy marauders, who had terrorized the county. (Located at Nanticoke Public School, Nanticoke.)

Reverend Adolphus Egerton Ryerson

The Reverend Adolphus Egerton Ryerson, editor and educationist. (Located in the main hall of Eva Brook Donly Museum, Simcoe.)

Cliff Sites

Near this spot, March 23rd, 1670, was erected a Cross with Arms of France and inscription claiming sovereignty in the name of King Louis XIV over the Lake Erie region. (Located near Quay Street, Port Dover.)

The Backhouse (Backus) Mill, Port Rowan



Wintering Sites

Here, 1669-1670, wintered Dollier and Galinée with seven other Frenchmen, the first Europeans known to have ascended the Great Lakes to Sault Ste. Marie. The earthen mounds are the remains of their hut, which was at once residence, chapel and fort. (Located at Black Creek, Port Dover.)

War of 1812

Major General Isaac Brock, with 300 men set out from Port Dover on the 8th of August, 1813, to relieve the invaded Western frontier. His capture of Hull's army at Detroit saved this province, and made Brock 'The Hero of Upper Canada'. (Located at Powell Park, Port Dover.)

The Normandale Furnace

This iron foundry was set up in 1818 and was enlarged in 1822. It employed up to two hundred men until about 1850 when the local supply of bog ore was exhausted. The foundry was an important factor in the early economic and industrial development of this country. (Located at Normandale.)

Fort Norfolk

British military and naval post, 1814-15. Here stood the town of Charlotteville, capital of the London District, 1802-16. (Located at Turkey Point.)

Haliburton District

Museums

Haliburton Highlands Pioneer Museum, Haliburton.

Located in Haliburton Village next to the Rotary Beach, this museum includes a pioneer home furnished in the style of 1880. Also on display: a collection of china and Canadian glass, early pictures of the area, documents, and tools and implements used for lumbering, agriculture and trapping in the area.

Open: June 15 to Thanksgiving. During the last two weeks of June and Labour Day to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 1 p.m.-5 p.m. July and August, daily, 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

Kanawa International Museum of Canoes, Kayaks and Rowing Craft, and Heritage Trail, Haliburton Highlands, near Hall's Lake.

This multi-display project is located adjacent to Kandalore Camp off Highway 35 in the North Haliburton Highlands near Hall's Lake. A series of frontier presentations are offered along a pleasant wooded walk called Heritage Trail. The main feature is a comprehensive museum of canoes, kayaks and rowing craft.

The site is open all year with tour guides available from May to October. Daily hours are 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., seven days a week.

Provincial Plaques

St. Paul's Church

This Anglican church was one of the first built in what is now the District of Haliburton. (St. Paul's Church, North Water St., Minden.)

Gull River and the Clergy House

Commemorates the camping ground used by Indians who came from the south by the Balsam Lake portage and Gull River waters to

hunt in the area. It also marks the Clergy House, one of Haliburton's oldest remaining buildings which was used around the turn of this century as headquarters for itinerant Anglican missionaries who ministered to the region. (Minden.)

Founding of Haliburton

Commemorates the settlement of this community and the surrounding region, in the 1860s, by the Canadian Land and Emigration Company. The village and county were named after the company's chairman, Judge Thomas Chandler Haliburton, who was well-known as a politician, writer and humourist. (Village of Haliburton.)

Bobcaygeon Road

This 'colonization road' was begun in 1856 and was designed to open up districts lying inland from the settled townships. It ran from the Oxtongue River in Franklin Township. (Ministry of Transportation and Communications Park, Highway 35, Dorset.)

Halton Regional Municipality

Museums and Galleries

Spruce Lane Farm, Bronte Creek Provincial Park

An 1890 farm-house restored and refurnished to the period, together with a working farm of the same period.

Open daily during the summer, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Mondays, noon to 8 p.m. During the rest of the year, Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed weekends.

Joseph Brant Museum, 1240 North Shore Blvd. East, Burlington

This replica of the last home of the Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant features a display of Indian artifacts of the district from 10,000 B.C. to the present day, the life story of Captain Brant including the treasured gorget and medal presented to Brant by George III, and a collection of costumes and articles of the pioneers of Southern Ontario.

Open all year. Mon. through Sat. 10:00 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1:00 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Dec. 24-26; Dec. 31 and Jan. 1.

Halton Region Museum, Milton

This museum is designed to show the progression of development in Halton County from 1808 to 1920. It is situated in the attractive Kelso Conservation Area, a short distance from Milton, and straddles the Bruce Trail between Hilton Falls and Crawford Lake. A very large ornithological display is of interest to bird watchers.

Open all year, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Weekends and holidays, 1-6 p.m. Closed Dec. 24-26 and Dec. 31-Jan 1. Group tours by appointment.

Ontario Electric Railway Museum, Milton, near Rockwood

Situated 9 miles north on Exit 38 from Highway 401. This museum depicts the history of electric railways in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Open: April 1 to May 24, Sundays, viewing only, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. From May 24 to Oct. 30 weekends and holidays 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. viewing and demonstrations.

The Old Post Office and Thomas House Museum, Lakeside Park, Oakville.

Thomas House, 1829, one of the community's earliest homes, is furnished in period style and includes some of the original household articles. The Old Post Office, 1835, has changing displays every year. Open: May 1 to Oct. 31, Tuesday to Friday, 1 to 4 p.m. Weekends: 1:30 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays, unless a public holiday.

Gairloch Gardens Gallery 1306 Lakeshore Road East, Oakville

Changing art exhibits. Located on the estate of the late James Arthur Gairdner. Main House, built in 1922, and 'Studio'. Extensive grounds, including a wild bird sanctuary.

Hours: Sat. & Sun. 1 to 5 p.m.

Taras H. Shevchenko Museum, 1363 Dundas Street, Oakville.

This museum relates the life story of Shevchenko, and displays a number of his paintings and written works. Other exhibits include Ukrainian ceramics, glassware, wood carvings and Ukrainian-Canadian handicrafts, and a special section is devoted to depicting Ukrainian pioneer life in the West. Open: July and August, Sundays only, 12 noon-5 p.m. All other dates by appointment.

**Oakville Centennial Gallery,
120 Navy Street, Oakville.**

Integrated with the Oakville Public Library complex, this gallery offers a continuing programme of changing art exhibitions, an art rental service and a variety of special-interest events.

Open all year. Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun., 1-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Acton

The first land grants in this area were made in 1829. A post office opened in 1850 and Acton was incorporated as a village in 1874. One hundred years later it became part of the Town of Halton Hills. (In front of the Acton Public Library, Main St. North, Town of Halton Hills.)

Winner of the First Queen's Plate

Commemorates 'Don Juan', the race horse that won the first running of the Queen's Plate in 1860 and was foaled on this farm. (On Highway 25, ¼ mile north of Q.E.W., opposite 1242 Bronte Road.)

**Col. William Chisholm
1788-1842**

Commemorates the founder of Oakville. (Lakeside Park, Oakville.)

**Frederick Arthur Verner
1836-1928**

A well-known early painter, Verner recorded many scenes of Indian life, and buffalo herds, in the West. Several of his works are in the National Gallery of Canada. (On the grounds of Sheridan College, Oakville.)

The Brant House

Commemorates the house built here about 1800 by the great Mohawk chief, Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea). He was granted

some 3,500 acres of land in the area in 1798 for his military services to the Crown during the American Revolution. The present house, a replica of the original, is the result of an extensive restoration carried out in 1937-38. (Brant House Museum, Burlington.)

**World Championship Wheat
1954**

Commemorates the winning of the World Wheat Championship by W.E. Breckon, of Burlington. The winning grain was produced on the Breckon farm and it was the first time the title had been awarded to an Ontario grower. (W.E. Breckon School, 345 Tuck Drive, Burlington.)

La Salle at the Head-of-the-Lake

Commemorates the landing of this famous French explorer at this point in July, 1669, and his visit to Tinawatawa, a nearby Indian village. (La Salle Park, North Shore Blvd. East, Burlington.)

The Founding of Burlington

Recounts the founding and growth of this community. The village was established on land purchased in 1810 from the Crown Grant of the celebrated Mohawk war chief, Joseph Brant. (Beside the Burlington Civic Building, Brant St., Burlington.)

**Reverend Thomas Greene at
St. Luke's, Wellington Square**

Commemorates this clergyman whose journals of travel throughout the London District provide invaluable information on early settlers' lives, and marks the church for which he was the first permanent rector. (St. Luke's Anglican Church, Lakeshore Road, between Burlington St. and Nelson Ave., Burlington.)

Toronto's Radial Railways

Details the history of the electric railways radiating from Toronto in

the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (Electric Railway Museum, Guelph Line, 8 ½ miles north of Exit 38 from Highway 401.)

Museums and Galleries

**Dundas Historical Society
Museum,
139 Park St. West, Dundas.**

This museum contains an outstanding collection of costumes, also a fine exhibit of old china and glass, room displays and a pioneer store. A children's corner, designed especially for the younger visitors contains many examples of toys and dolls of a bygone era. Open all year. Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m.-12 p.m. 1-4 p.m. Also May 1-Oct. 31, open Sunday 2-5 p.m. Tours by appointment.

**Valens Log Cabin Museum,
Freelton.**

This pioneer homestead is located in the Valens Conservation Area on Highway 97, near Freelton, and can be reached via Highway 8 and 97 from Galt or Highway 6 and 97 from Freelton. The cabin was built in 1842 by George Cook. It has been restored in the manner of a homestead of 1850 to 1885. Open all year. May 1 to Oct. 31, daily, 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Nov. 1 to Apr. 30, daily, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

**Canadian Football Hall of Fame
Museum, City Hall Plaza,
Hamilton.**

This museum uses computers, push buttons, television replays and sound effects to illustrate the development of football over the past 100 years. Open all year. Mon. to Sat. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun. 12 noon to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's.

**Canadian Warplane Heritage
Foundation,
Hamilton Civic Airport —
Hangar 4, Hamilton.**

This collection consists of over 20 aircraft that were used by Canadians during the Second World War and the Korean War. Aircraft are

Open on weekends all year, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. From May to Thanksgiving, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., including Thurs. evening.

This 19th century mansion was built between 1832-35 by Sir Allan Napier MacNab, who became Prime Minister of the United Provinces of Canada from 1854-56. More than 34 rooms have been restored to their former palatial splendour and culinary demonstrations take place in the restored 19th century kitchen. The castle is located in Dundurn Park on York Blvd. and is accessible from Highway 403 via the York Blvd. turn-off. Open from mid-June to Labour Day, daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. During the rest of the year daily, 1-4 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The garden and courtyard as well as the adjacent Cockpit Theatre are often the scene of concerts, festivals, and children's theatre during the summer months.

This museum is located in Battery Lodge, built 1835-1840 as a gate keeper's house for Dundurn Castle. The museum is designed to show the participation of the citizens of Hamilton in the War of 1812, the Fenian Raid 1866, and in South Africa. As well as artifacts and memorabilia, there are photographs of military activities in the city at various periods, also, a collection of full-dress uniforms from Militia units pre-First World War. Open daily mid-June to Labour Day, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. During the rest of the year, daily 1 to 4 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.

Open: July 1 to Labour Day, daily,
1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Other times by
appointment.

Located directly east of the City Hall, Whitehern was built in the 1840s and bought by Calvin McQuesten, M.D. in 1852. The house remained in the possession of the McQuesten family until 1959.

Open daily from mid-June to Labor Day, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. During the rest of the year, daily, 12 noon to 4 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.

This gallery, located on Main St. West at Forsyth, is closing May 1, 1977. It will re-open as the *New Art Gallery of Hamilton* at 123 King St. West, on October 1, 1977. Open Tue. to Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Thur. evening 7 to 9 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

(At east end of Arts II complex).
Gallery features exhibitions of paintings on loan from other galleries. Permanent collection features an excellent selection of German Expressionist prints.
Open all year. From Sept. to June, Mon. to Thur., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.,

A detailed black and white architectural sketch of Whitehern House, a historic Georgian-style mansion in Hamilton, Ontario. The house features a symmetrical facade with a central portico supported by four tall columns. Above the portico is a pediment. The second story has several windows with shutters, and a small arched window is centered above the portico. A group of five people in 18th-century attire are gathered on the steps leading up to the portico. To the left of the house, a man in period dress stands next to a small basket or tub. The foreground shows a path leading to the entrance. The drawing is signed "C. Williams" at the bottom center.

Whitehern, Hamilton

A complex of 24 buildings re-create a mid-nineteenth century rural community in Canada West. Open daily during July and August, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. During May, June, Sept. and Oct., Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Weekends and holidays, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

This collection of historical artifacts relating to the history of the area is housed in the former Gage home-
stead, situated at the Stoney Creek
Battlefield. The house has been re-
stored to the period 1800-1840
and is refurbished in the style of a
well-to-do farmer of that time.
Open daily from July 4 to Labour
Day. From May 21 to July 3 and
from Sept. 10 to 25, weekends and
holidays only, 1 to 5 p.m.

Open: all year except February,
Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Closed weekends except by ap-
pointment.

The Founding of Ancaster
Commemorates the founding of this community late in the eighteenth century and the settlers responsible for its rapid development. (The Township Hall, Wilson Street, Ancaster.)

The Bloody Assize 1814

Describes the treason trials which were held at Ancaster during the War of 1812. Of the nineteen renegade settlers indicted, fifteen were condemned to death and eight executed on Burlington Heights. (On the grounds of Ancaster Memorial School.)

Upper Canada's First Paper Mill 1826

The province's first paper mill was constructed by James Crooks, one of Upper Canada's most successful entrepreneurs. It continued in operation until destroyed by fire in 1875. (Crooks Hollow Conservation Area, Crooks Hollow Road, ½ mile west of Greensville.)

The Dundas Town Hall

Designed in a version of the Roman Classic, and completed by 1849, it is considered today to be one of the most attractive early municipal buildings in Ontario. (Dundas Town Hall, Dundas.)

The Founding of Dundas

Describes the founding and early growth of that community. (Dundas Riding Park, Dundas.)

'Dundas Mills'

Describes the establishment of very early mills in this area and the community which grew around them. The community later became a part of the present town of Dundas. (Grounds of the House of Providence, Governor's Road, Dundas.)

The Desjardins Canal

One of the province's pioneer canal construction projects, it was undertaken by Pierre Desjardins to connect Dundas with Lake Ontario. (Desjardins Centennial Park, Dundas.)

'When You and I Were Young, Maggie'

Maggie Clarke and George Washington Johnson, the subject and the author respectively of this famous ballad, are commemorated. Originally published as a poem, it was set to music in 1866 by J.A. Butterfield. (On the grounds of Maggie Clarke's childhood home, Nebo Road, Glanford Township.)

St. Paul's Church

This old Presbyterian Church, designed by the well-known architect William Thomas, is considered to be one of the finest examples of its type in Ontario. (St. Paul's Church, James Street South, Hamilton.)

'Claremont Lodge' and 'Auchmar' 1855

These two attractive buildings originally formed part of the property named 'Claremont Estate', which was owned by a prominent Hamilton merchant and politician, the Hon. Isaac Buchanan. (At the 'Gate Lodge', 71 Claremont Drive, Hamilton.)

The Burlington Glass Works 1874

Marks the site of one of the most important 19th century glass works in Canada. It produced a large variety of glassware and items still existing today are highly valued by collectors. (Corner of Burlington and MacNab Streets, Hamilton.)

McMaster University 1887

Commemorates the founding of this university in 1887 by Canadian Baptists. Originally established in Toronto, it was moved to its present site in 1930. (McMaster University Campus, Hamilton.)

Co-operative Union of Canada

Commemorates the founding of this national association which took place in Hamilton in March, 1909. (Gore Park, Hamilton.)

'Whitehern'

Completed about 1850, this house is an outstanding example of Hamilton's early Victorian architecture. ('Whitehern', 41 Jackson Street West, Hamilton.)

William Blair Bruce 1859-1906

Commemorates this distinguished Canadian artist many of whose works are exhibited in the Art Gallery of Hamilton and the National Gallery of Canada. (Bruce Park, Hamilton.)

The Niagara Escarpment

This plaque, erected on Hamilton Mountain, details the geological history of the natural feature of which the 'Mountain' forms a part. (In the park at Concession Street and Highcliffe Avenue, Hamilton.)

Dundurn Castle 1832

Commemorates Sir Allan Napier MacNab (1792-1862), soldier, politician and supporter of the 'Family Compact' who constructed this imposing mansion. (Dundurn Park, Hamilton.)

Sir John Harvey 1778-1852

Commemorates the soldier and administrator who led the British forces to victory at the Battle of Stoney Creek. (Harvey Park, Hamilton.)

'The Burlington Races' 1813

Relates the story of a naval engagement during the War of 1812. A superior American fleet attacked the British squadron off York (Toronto) and after a running battle, the British managed, through skilful seamanship, to bring their ships over the sand-bar into the safety of Burlington Bay. (Harvey Park, Hamilton.)

George Hamilton 1787-1836

A successful merchant, Hamilton laid out several village lots which proved to be the basis for the mod-

ern day city bearing his name. (In front of the Hamilton-Wentworth Court House, 25 Main St. W., Hamilton)

William Sherring 1877-1964

Born in Hamilton, 'Billy' Sherring is honoured as one of Canada's greatest marathon runners who, in 1906 at Athens, won an Olympic Gold Medal by defeating 55 competitors on a 26-mile course. The Around-the-Bay Marathon, one of the oldest long-distance races in North America, bears his name. (Hamilton.)

'Bobby' Kerr, 1882-1963

A life-long resident of Hamilton, Kerr first gained prominence as a sprinter in 1902 and thereafter dominated short distance races in Canada for over a decade. His greatest feats were in 1908 when he won both the 100 and 200 yard races at the British Championships and the 200 meter event at the Olympic Games in London. (Hamilton.)

Eileen Vollick, 1908-1968

Commemorates the youthful aviatrix who, following flight training in Hamilton, became Canada's first licensed woman pilot in 1928. Her significant achievement opened Canadian aviation to women and many became licensed pilots and participants in airshows and special flights throughout Canada. (Near the entrance to the Hamilton Civic Airport.)

Battle of Stoney Creek 1813

Commemorates a fierce encounter between a U.S. invading force and a smaller British contingent during the early morning of June 6, 1813. The resultant withdrawal of the Americans saved the province from being overrun in 1813. (At Stoney Creek Battlefield Park, Stoney Creek.)

First Women's Institute 1897

Describes the founding of this international women's organization. ('Edgemount', Ridge Road, about 2 miles from Stoney Creek.)

Lionel Beaumaurice (Leo) Clarke, V.C., 1892-1926

Honours this hero of the First World War, who won the British Empire's highest award for valour in September 1916 on the Somme battlefield, in France. (In front of the Royal Canadian Legion Building, Waterdown.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Burlington Heights

Here in 1813, General John Vincent assembled troops that made the successful attack on the invaders at Stoney Creek. From this point in December, 1813, the force which retook Fort George and carried Fort Niagara by assault, began its march. (Located in Harvey Park, Hamilton.)

Dundas Street, (Governor's Road)

Planned by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe in 1793 as a military road and commercial highway between Lake Ontario and the River Thames, to promote the settlement of this province. (Located on Dundas St., Dundas.)

Battle of Stoney Creek

During 1813 the Americans invaded Canada, crossing the Niagara River and pursuing the British to Burlington Heights. At Stoney Creek a surprise attack halted the Americans and allowed the British to re-establish their position on the Niagara Frontier. (Located at Stoney Creek Battlefield Park, Stoney Creek.)

Museums

Bancroft Historical Museum, Station St., Bancroft.

The original log house was built in 1859 for the use of the Bronson Weston Lumber Company operating in this area from 1858-1900. The building was moved intact to its present site in the park on the York River in the heart of Bancroft in 1967.

Open daily June 29 to Labour Day, and Thanksgiving weekend, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Hastings County Museum, 257 Bridge St., Belleville.

Areas within this Victorian mansion have been restored to former grandeur with other sections devoted to interpretive presentations relating to the history of Hastings County. The Hastings County Historical Society Archives are located in the Canadiana Room of the Belleville Public Library.

Open all year. During June, July and August, Tues. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 1-5 p.m. During the rest of the year, daily except Monday, 1 to 5 p.m. Open holiday Mondays, 1 to 5 p.m.

The O'Hara Mill Museum near Madoc.

This complex is located in the O'Hara Mill Conservation Area, 3 miles north of Highway 7, a short distance west of Madoc. Here one can see an operational water-powered 'Frame Saw' sawmill of 1840, the O'Hara House built in 1848, an 1861 log school house from Elzevir Township and other exhibits of vehicles and machinery. Conservation Area is open from May 20 to Labour Day. O'Hara House open daily 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., June 1 to Sept. 1.

Provincial Plaques

Founding of Actinolite

Commemorates the founding of this community originally known as Troy and later named Bridgewater. It received its present name from the mineral actinolite which was mined in the neighbourhood. (On grounds of Actinolite United Church.)

The Monck Road

This important 'colonization road' was constructed for the dual purpose of opening up a wilderness area to settlement, and providing an alternative, less vulnerable, military route between the Upper Great Lakes and the Ottawa Valley. It was begun in 1866 and completed, 1873. (Bancroft.)

Captain John Walden Meyers 1745-1821

Commemorates the Loyalist veteran of the Revolutionary War who founded Belleville. (Victoria Park, Belleville.)

Captain George Fraser Kerr, V.C., M.C., M.M.

Commemorates one of Canada's most highly decorated soldiers of the First World War. (Centennial Park, Deseronto.)

Oronhyatekha 1841-1907

Commemorates the famous Mohawk chief, orator, physician, marksman and organizer of the Independent Order of Foresters. (Grounds of Christ Church on the Tyendinaga Reserve near Deseronto.)

Christ Church 1843

This church, known as a 'Chapel Royal', was built by the Mohawks and houses part of the historic Communion Plate given to them by Queen Anne in 1712. (Christ Church, Tyendinaga, about 2 miles west of Deseronto.)

The Founding of Deseronto

Commemorates the founding of this community in the 1840s and 1850s which became one of the province's earliest 'company towns'. (Centennial Park, between Main Street and the waterfront, Deseronto.)

Ontario's First Gold Mine

The first commercial gold production in the province followed a discovery made in Madoc Township in August, 1866, by Marcus Herbert Powell. (At Eldorado.)

Marmora Ironworks 1823

Describes the establishment of this pioneer iron industry, one of the province's earliest large-scale enterprises of its type. (Legion Park, Marmora.)

The Peterson Road

This 'colonization road' built 1858-63, was part of a network of routes constructed to open up the southern region of the Precambrian Shield. (In front of the Bangor, Wicklow and McClure Township Hall, Maynooth.)

The Hastings Road

Commemorates one of the 'Colonization Roads' built by the government to open up the southern fringe of the Precambrian Shield to settlement. Construction began in 1854 and by 1868 the road had reached approximately 100 miles in length. (At the intersection of Hastings Road and Highway 620 in the village of Ormsby.)

John Wesley Dafoe 1866-1944

A crusading journalist of outstanding reputation, Dafoe championed Dominion status, the League of Nations and the welfare of the Canadian West. A founder of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, he took part in the Paris Peace Conference, 1919, and the Imperial Conference, 1923. (Road-

side Park, beside Highway 62 near Purdy.)

Champlain's War Party 1615

Describes the unsuccessful attack made by Samuel de Champlain with his Huron and Algonkian allies on a palisaded Iroquois village near the present site of Syracuse, New York. On their way from the Huron village of Cahiagué, they made use of the Trent Waterway. (Bayshore Park, Trenton.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Glanmore House

Built about 1882 for J.P.C. Phillips, a wealthy Belleville banker, this imposing house was designed by the Montreal architect Thomas Hanley. He drew his inspiration from the elaborate châteaux of 18th century France. (Located at 257 Bridge St. E., Belleville.)

Coming of the Mohawks

Commemorating the arrival here on May 22nd, 1784, under the leadership of Chiefs John Deserontyou, Aaron Hill, and Isaac Hill, of a band of loyal Mohawks. These were one of the nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, expelled from their homes in the Mohawk Valley for their service to the British Crown. (This cairn is located on the Tyendinaga Indian Reservation ¼ of a mile west of Deseronto.)

Sir MacKenzie Bowell

For many years, editor and proprietor of the Belleville Intelligencer and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 49th Battalion Hastings Militia. Prime Minister of Canada from December 21st, 1894, to April 27th, 1896. (Located in Victoria Park at the Marina in Belleville.)

Sir Gilbert Parker

Author of 'Pierre and His People' and other novels of Canadian life. Born in Camden East, November 23rd, 1862. A member of the British House of Commons, 1900-18. Died in London, England, September 6th, 1932. (Plaque located in Corby Public Library, Belleville.)

Museums

Van Egmond House, Egmondville.

This house, built in 1846, by the son of Col. Van Egmond is currently under restoration. Situated in the village of Egmondville, it will show the life of a family in Huron County prior to Confederation. This project gives visitors an opportunity to examine the investigations, restoration and furnishing techniques as they apply to a project under development. Open: June 15 to Labour Day, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Huron County Pioneer Museum, 110 North Street, Goderich.

This large collection is devoted principally to telling the story of motive power from the horse to the tractor to the locomotive. Other displays relate to the history of milling in the province.

Open April 1 to Oct. 31, Mon. through Sat. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Sunday (Closed during April) 1 p.m.-4:30p.m. Other times by appointment.

Huron Historic Gaol, Victoria Street, Goderich

Built 1839-40, this national historic site is a rare example of early prison architecture, octagonal in design, with cell blocks radiating from a central stairwell. The attached gaoler's residence is restored circa 1900.

Open from Victoria Day weekend to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. From Labour Day to October 30, weekends only, 12 noon to 5 p.m. Groups by appointment.

Wingham and District Heritage and Historical Society Museum, Wingham.

A museum of pioneer relics and artifacts. Open from June to Thanks-

giving, Monday to Friday, 2 to 5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Brussels

Commemorates the founding and development of this community in the 1850s and 1860s. It was first incorporated in 1872. (In front of the Public Library, Brussels.)

Horatio Emmons Hale 1817-1896

One of North America's pioneer ethnologists and linguists, Hale accompanied the Wilkes Expedition to the Pacific, 1838-42. His research material, gained as a result of this voyage, is one of the basic sources for Polynesian ethnology. Hale's later studies of the languages and customs of the Six Nations Indians provide invaluable source material. (On the grounds of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Clinton.)

The Founding of Clinton

Describes the early settlement and growth of this community from its beginnings in the early 1830's to its incorporation as a Town in 1875. (Wesley Willis United Church, Mary and Victoria Streets, Clinton)

Dr. Robert Hamilton Coats, 1874-1960

Canada's first Dominion Statistician and Controller of the Census, Coats was responsible for the legislation which established the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918. After retirement he continued to serve as a statistical adviser to the Ontario Government and to the United States. (Central Huron Secondary School, Clinton.)

Colonel Anthony Van Egmond 1778-1838

This veteran of the Napoleonic Wars settled in the Huron Tract in 1828. One of the earliest and most

prominent settlers of the region, he became associated with the political reform group and commanded the rebel forces at the disastrous skirmish near Montgomery's Tavern outside Toronto. He died in prison. (Egmondville Cemetery, Egmondville.)

The Van Egmond House

Constructed about 1846, this handsome house combines features of the Georgian and Classical styles. It was built for Constant Van Egmond, son of the famous Colonel Anthony Van Egmond who has been called the 'Father of Huron County'. (Egmondville, near Seaforth.)

The Founding of Exeter

Commemorates the establishment and growth of this community which became one of the largest in Huron County. (Riverview Park, Main St., Exeter.)

'Tiger' Dunlop 1792-1848

Commemorates Dr. William Dunlop, one of Upper Canada's most colourful characters. An associate of John Galt, Superintendent of the Canada Company, he assisted the latter in opening up the Huron Tract and founded Goderich in 1827. Dunlop was also a noted author. (At his tomb, off Highway 21, immediately north of Goderich.)

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan

This air training scheme was inaugurated in 1939 and before its termination in 1945 produced over 300,000 trained personnel for the allied air forces. (Sky Harbour airport, Goderich.)

Founding of Goderich 1827

Commemorates the establishment of the townsite of Goderich by Dr. William 'Tiger' Dunlop in 1827. Dunlop, 'Warden of the Forests' for the Canada Company, built a log

residence at the site of Goderich named 'The Castle'. It was the first European structure in the area. (Harbour Park, Goderich.)

The Great Storm of 1913

Details the story of one of the most disastrous storms in the history of the Great Lakes. Although Lake Huron bore the brunt of it, lives and ships were also lost on Lakes Superior, Michigan and Erie. (Cobourg and Lighthouse Streets, Goderich.)

Narcisse M. Cantin 1870-1940

An energetic entrepreneur, Cantin is well-known as an early advocate and promoter of the concept of a Great Lakes seaway system. (Junction of Highways 21 and 84 in St. Joseph.)

Honourable William Aberhart 1878-1943

Founder of the Social Credit Party and Premier of Alberta 1935-43, Aberhart was born nearby in Hilbert Township, and attended Seaforth Collegiate Institute. (Seaforth and District High School, Seaforth.)

The Founding of Seaforth

Describes the establishment and early growth of this community in the 1850s. (Victoria Park, Seaforth.)

The Honourable

James G. Gardiner 1883-1962

Born on a farm in Perth County, Gardiner moved to the West in 1901. There he entered politics and became premier of Saskatchewan. He later held the post of minister of agriculture in the federal cabinets of William Lyon Mackenzie King and Louis St. Laurent. During the early part of the Second World War, he was minister of National War Services. (Thames Road United Church, Usborne Township.)

Sir John Stephen Willison 1856-1927

An outstanding journalist and an advocate of Imperial Federation, Willison was knighted in 1903 for his contribution to journalism. (Zurich Community Centre, Zurich.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Pioneers of the Huron Tract 1828-1928

Commemorating the men and women who opened the country and suffered the hardships of settling the Huron Tract. (Located at the entrance to the Town of Goderich.)

Sir John Stephen Willison, K.B.

Journalist, author and publicist, was editor of The Globe, 1890-1902 and The News, Toronto 1902-1910. (Plaque located in the Huron County Court House, Goderich.)

Huron County Gaol

Represents prison construction of the mid-19th century in America and Britain. (Victoria Street in front of the Gaol, Goderich.)

George Agnew Reid

Muralist and painter of the Canadian Life and Scene. He was President of the Ontario Society of Artists, 1897-1902 and President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art, 1906-09. (Plaque located in the Town Hall, Wingham.)

Museums

Dryden District Museum, 284 Government Street, Dryden.

This collection is located in the Tourist Bureau adjacent to the 'World's Largest Moose'. It contains displays including such exhibits as minerals, Indian artifacts, trapping, pioneer tools and household items.

Open all year. From mid-May to mid-Sept., daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 7 p.m. During the rest of the year, Mon. to Fri., 1 to 4:30 p.m., closed weekends.

Ear Falls Historical Museum, Hwy. 105, Ear Falls.

A log building constructed as a centennial project to house displays that illustrate the progress of transportation in this northern area.

Open: May 15 to Sept. 30, 10:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Tuesday to Sunday.

Lake of the Woods Museum, Water St., Kenora.

Formerly the local Registry Office, this museum situated near the main intersection of Kenora, houses a collection of Indian and pioneer artifacts and an extensive mineralogical display.

Open: May 1 to Sept. 30, Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat. and Sun. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. From Oct. 1 to Apr. 30, Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Canada's Pioneer Airlines

Commemorates some of Canada's earliest civil air services, and the pioneer bush pilots who flew the aircraft. (Hudson.)

The Kenora Thistles 1907

Commemorates the Kenora Thistles who won the Stanley Cup in 1907. Kenora was the smallest

town ever to win this trophy.
(Memorial Park, Kenora.)

Rat Portage Post

A Hudson's Bay post was erected on nearby Old Fort Island about 1836, and was the first European structure within the present Kenora. In 1861 it was moved to the mainland where it formed the nucleus of the community of Rat Portage. Situated on the main canoe route to the west, the post was visited by many persons prominent in Canada's history. (McLeod Park, Kenora.)

Ontario Boundary Dispute

Details the story of the settling of Ontario's boundaries to the west and north, following Canada's acquisition in 1869 of the Hudson's Bay Company's lands in that area. (On the grounds of the Lake of the Woods Museum, Kenora.)

Rev. Albert Lacombe, O.M.I. 1827-1916

This pioneer Oblate missionary is renowned for his work in the west, particularly among the region's Indians. In 1881 he began construction of the first church at Rat Portage (Kenora) while ministering to the crews working on construction of the C.P.R. (Notre Dame du Portage Church, Kenora.)

Red Lake Mining District

Describes the discovery of gold in the Red Lake area and the founding of this productive mining community. (Junction of Highways 105 and 125 near Red Lake.)

Red Lake House

Relates the story of the successive Hudson's Bay Posts established in the area since 1790. (In front of the Municipal Offices, Red Lake.)

The Wolseley Expedition 1870

In August, 1870, a force of British regulars and Canadian militia of

some 1,200 men, commanded by Colonel Garnet Wolseley, arrived in the area en route to the Red River to establish Canadian authority within the present province of Manitoba. The local inhabitants, fearing loss of their lands and interference with their mode of existence, had set up a provisional government under Louis Riel after the transfer of the area by the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada. The expedition reached Fort Garry on August 24 to find that Riel had fled. (At Ontario Government Reception Centre, Highway 17.)

Umfreville's Exploration 1784

Records the attempt of an employee of the North West fur trading company to find a suitable alternative canoe route from Lake Superior to the West. This was prompted by fear of American control over the traditional route via the Grand Portage and Pigeon River. (Sioux Lookout.)

Osnaburgh House 1786

This fur-trading post, originally situated on Lake St. Joseph, was built by the Hudson's Bay Company to counteract the activities of the Nor'Westers in that area. Its success encouraged the establishment of other H.B.C. posts at Red Lake, Cat Lake, Lac Seul and elsewhere. (Highway 599 at Rat Rapids, 24 miles south of Pickle Lake.)

Museums and Galleries

Fairfield Museum, R.R. No. 3, Bothwell.

(On Hwy. 2, 3 miles east of Thamesville.) The Delaware Indian Village which originally stood on this site was established here in 1792 by Moravian missionaries. It was destroyed by an invading U.S. army in October, 1813. The museum is devoted to the story of the intrepid Moravians who began their missionary work with the Indians in 1735.

Open all year, Mon. through Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1:30 p.m.-7 p.m.

Chatham-Kent Museum, 59 William St. North, Chatham.

Overlooking Tecumseh Park, in Chatham, this museum contains a collection of pioneer articles relating to many aspects of life in the province, including ancient Indian artifacts and a rifle made by a local gunsmith in the 1860s.

Open all year, Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sun. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed 2nd and 4th Sundays Oct. 1 to April 30.

Thames Arts Centre Gallery, 75 William St. North, Chatham

Exhibitions include works on loan from the Art Gallery of Ontario, the CIL Collection, and works from the Chatham-Kent area.

Open Tue. to Sunday, 1 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

'Uncle Tom's Cabin' Museum, R.R. No. 5, Dresden.

Located in Dresden one mile west of Highway 21, this is the former home of Rev. Josiah Henson, whose early life in slavery influenced the author of the famous novel 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'. The displays are devoted principally to mementoes of Henson's life and the British American Institute. There are six museum buildings

and two cemeteries, one containing the grave of Josiah Henson. Open: May 1 to Oct. 31, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Rondeau Interpretive Centre, Rondeau Provincial Park, Morpeth.

This exhibit centre details the natural and human history of Rondeau through displays and live exhibits. Open weekends only during May, June and Sept., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. During July and August, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekends, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Raleigh Township Museum, North Buxton.

Located in the Village of North Buxton on County Road 6 north of Highway 98. Displays depict the Elgin settlement founded by Rev. Wm. King and his work to educate and rehabilitate both his freed slaves and others who followed the original fifteen to this settlement. Open: May to October inclusive, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 1 p.m.-4 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Ridge House, Erie Street South, Ridgetown

Built in 1875 and restored to the same period. Open from April to December, Wed., Sat., and Sun., 1:30 to 5 p.m. Group tours by appointment. Closed Jan. to March.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Blenheim

Commemorates the early development of this community which was founded about 1840 when James W. Little laid out a village plot at the intersection of Communication Road and Ridge Road. (Municipal Building, Blenheim.)

The Founding of Bothwell, 1855
Describes the establishment of this town and the founding role played by George Brown, one of Canada's most prominent Fathers of Confederation. (In front of the Town Hall, Bothwell).

**Harry G.B. Miner, V.C.
1891-1918**

Born in Raleigh Township, Harry Miner enlisted in the 142nd Battalion, C.E.F., in December, 1915. In 1916, he transferred to the 58th Battalion and served with this unit in France. He was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for his extreme gallantry during a Canadian attack near Amiens in August, 1918. (Grounds of the United Church, Cedar Springs.)

Chatham Blockhouse 1794

This structure was erected by order of Simcoe to guard a small naval arsenal which he hoped would form a link in the defences of Upper Canada's western frontier and draw some of the Indian trade from Detroit. (Tecumseh Park, Chatham.)

John Brown's Convention 1858

Commemorates the convention held in May, 1858, by this famous American abolitionist. It is believed that one outcome of the convention was Brown's abortive raid at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and his

subsequent arrest and execution. Although radically altered, the church in which one of the meetings was held still stands. (Grounds of First Baptist Church, Chatham.)

The Josiah Henson House

Commemorates the home of the Reverend Josiah Henson, whose early life in slavery provided much of the material for Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'. (Dresden.)

The Founding of Dresden

Commemorates the establishment and growth of this community in the 1840s and 1850s. (At the Town Hall, corner of St. George and North Streets, Dresden.)

**The Honourable David Mills
1831-1903**

This noted cabinet minister and jurist, and expert in constitutional and international law, was born on a farm in Orford Township. (Mills family homestead, ¼ mile east of Palmyra, Highway 3.)

The Founding of Ridgetown

Commemorates the settlement of this community in the 1820's and its incorporation as a village by an 1875 by-law. Located in a rich agricultural area, Ridgetown became

a Town in 1881. (Grounds of the Public Library, Main St., Ridgetown).

The Wilkins Expedition 1763

In October, 1763, a military force of almost seven hundred men under command of Major John Wilkins set out from Niagara to relieve the British post at Detroit, then under siege by Pontiac. On November 7, the expedition was wrecked during a violent storm off Rondeau Point. (Rondeau Provincial Park.)

The Buxton Settlement 1849

In 1849, a group of abolitionists purchased 4,300 acres of land in this vicinity on which were settled freed and fugitive Negro slaves. It became one of the most successful ventures of its kind in Canada. (Village of South Buxton.)

New Fairfield 1815

In 1792, a Moravian missionary settlement of Delaware Indians was established on the north bank of the Thames River above what is now the city of Chatham. The community was destroyed in October, 1813, by an invading force of American soldiers, and re-established in 1815 on the south side of the river. Their church, the third such edifice which succeeded two more primitive buildings, was completed in 1848, stands today as a memorial to these pioneer settlers. (In front of the church at the Moravian Indian Reserve near Thamesville.)

The Founding of Wallaceburg

Commemorates the founding and early development of this community. Originally known as 'The Forks', it was named in 1837 to honour the Scottish hero Sir William Wallace. (In Library Park, Wallaceburg.)

**The Baldoon Settlement
1804-1818**

Commemorates the Earl of Selkirk's ill-fated attempt to establish a colony of Highland emigrants near the St. Clair River in 1804. (Grounds of Baldoon Public School near Wallaceburg on Highway 40.)

James Paris Lee 1831-1904

Honours a leading 19th century inventor who made a great contribution to firearms design in 1878 when he completed the development of the 'box magazine' (Queen Elizabeth Park, Dufferin St., Wallaceburg).

**National Historic
Sites
and Markers**

McKee's Purchase

Commemorating the treaty made by Alexander McKee on May 19th, 1790, with the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, and Huron Indians, when the tract of land, comprising most of the present counties of Essex, Kent and Elgin and part of Middlesex, was peacefully acquired to provide homes for expatriated United Empire Loyalists. (Located in Memorial Park, Blenheim.)

David Mills

First elected to Parliament in 1867, became Minister of the Interior, 1876-78, Minister of Justice, 1897-1902 and Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, 1902-03. (Located in the Kent County building in Chatham.)

Combat At McCrae's House

On December 15th, 1813, Lieuts. Henry Medcalf, John McGregor and Moses Rice, Ensign Benjamin Wilson, and Sergeant Thomas Douglas with thirty-two other ranks of the Provincial Dragoons, Kent, Middlesex, and Norfolk Militia, en-



The Josiah Henson House, Dresden

gaged and captured an enemy outpost of the Regular Army of the United States. (Located in Raleigh Township between River Road and the Thames River, 4 miles west of Chatham.)

Jean (McKishnie) Blewett

Poet, journalist, novelist. Born at New Scotland, Kent County, November 4th, 1862. (Located in the Chatham Public Library, Chatham.)

Archibald Lampman

The Canadian poet Archibald Lampman was born in Morpeth in 1861. (Located in the church yard of Trinity Anglican Church, Morpeth.)

Fairfield On The Thames

Here stood the village of Fairfield, destroyed by invading American forces following the Battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813. Its inhabitants, Delaware Indian exiles brought from Ohio to Canada in 1792 by Moravian missionaries, were re-established on the opposite bank of the river after the Peace Treaty of 1814. (Located on Highway 2, 4 miles east of Thamesville near Bothwell.)

Tecumseh, Shawnee Chief

Born in March, 1763, in Ohio, Tecumseh emerged as a champion of Indian unity in the 1790s. An ally of the British when war came in 1812, he supported General Brock in the capture of Detroit. After the Battle of Lake Erie, Tecumseh and his warriors retreated up the Thames River with the British under Brigadier-General Proctor. He was killed at the Battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813, about one half mile south of this monument. (Located in a park 2 miles east of Thamesville on Highway 2.)

Museums

A.W. Campbell Conservation Area

Located 2 miles east of Hwy 79 on the first crossroad north of the village of Alvinston. The principal theme of the displays is that of a rural home in this part of south-western Ontario, circa 1890. Open from May 16 to Labour Day, weekdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., weekends, 12 noon to 5 p.m. From Sept. 7 to Oct. 28, weekdays by appointment only.

Arkona Lions Indian Artifacts Museum, Arkona Public School, Smith St., Arkona.

This museum contains over 700 Indian artifacts, some dating back to 500 B.C. Also on display are fossils of the Devonian period, minerals, petrified wood and semi-precious stones from many locations. Open all year. Tues. to Thurs. and weekends, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mon. and Fri., also Christmas and New Year's Day. Open any time by appointment.

Pilot House Museum, Corunna.

Located on Hwy 40, five miles south of Sarnia, this museum is a former Great Lakes Oil Tanker's centre castle (pilot house) restored to its original condition and illustrates life aboard ship. Included are the Officers' Quarters, Masters' Quarters, Wheel House, Compass, Engine Room Telegraph, Chart Table, Signal Flag Locker and other items. Open: May to mid-Oct., Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 2-5 p.m.

Forest-Lambton Museum, Broadway Street, Forest.

This museum includes a pioneer home, country schoolroom, a collection of fossils and many other items of interest.

Open: May 24 to Labour Day. Wed. Sat. and Sun., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Moore Museum, Mooretown.

This museum complex is located on the 6th line at Mooretown, 2 blocks east of the St. Clair Parkway. It includes a country store, dressmaker's shop, and shoe-making establishment, as well as displays of marine and farm equipment, and mastodon bones. At the Reilley Craft Cottage special events take place throughout the summer.

Open daily from May to October, 1 to 5 p.m.

Oil Museum of Canada, Oil Springs.

Situated off Highway 21 near Oil Springs, this collection is devoted to relating the story of the discovery of the first commercialized oil well in the North American continent. Early methods of drilling are illustrated, drilling equipment is shown, and on the grounds drill rigs have been built.

Open daily May 24 to Oct. 31, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. November, weekends 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Sarnia Public Library and Art Gallery 124 South Christina Street Sarnia

Changing exhibits, lectures, workshops.

Open all year. Hours: Mon. to Fri.: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sat.: 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sun.: 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (October to May only)

Sombra Township Museum.

Situated in the village of Sombra, this museum houses a collection of historical artifacts relating to the history of the township. Sections of the display detail stories of the St. Clair River.

Open: April to Nov., Mon. to Sat., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays and holidays, 2-7 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Arkona

This pioneer settlement which dates back to 1821, grew up at an important road junction in a fertile farming region and was reportedly one of the largest villages in Lambton County by 1871. A village of enterprising artisans and workmen, Arkona served the vigorous farming community surrounding it. (At the Fire Hall, Victoria Street, Arkona.)

Canada's First Commune

Honours Canada's first communal settlement founded in 1829 by Henry Jones of Devon, England, a well-known British social reformer and devoted follower of Robert Owen. The short-lived community, named Maxwell, was situated on a 1,000 acre tract of land on Lake Huron and organized on the basis of common ownership and collective living. (Public School, Brights Grove.)

The Founding of Forest

Development of this community started with the coming of the railway, the Grand Trunk line from Guelph to Sarnia in 1859. The village flourished during the 1860s and was first incorporated in 1872. (In front of the Town Hall, Forest.)

The Kettle Point Concretions

These spherical concretions are unique in southern Ontario. Their origin dates back to the Upper Devonian age when an ancient sea covered much of what is now North America. (At the tip of Kettle Point, Kettle Point Indian Reserve, near the town of Forest.)

The Indian Flint Bed

Marks the nearby site of a deposit of chert which was used by the Indians, from prehistoric times to the mid-17th century, for the manufacture of weapons and tools. (Upperwash Provincial Park.)

Old Trinity 1842-1881

Commemorates an early Anglican church in Lambton County built on land given by a prominent pioneer settler, Thomas Sutherland.

(Mooretown, on the east side of Highway 40.)

The Founding of Petrolia

An oil well was first brought into production on the site of Petrolia in 1860 but the field was not fully developed until 1865-66 when Petrolia became Canada's major oil producing centre. (Victoria Park, Petrolia.)

The Voyage of the 'Griffon' 1679

Commemorates the voyage of the first ship to sail Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan. Built by La Salle on the Niagara River, it vanished while homeward bound from Green Bay. (Point Edward beside Bluewater Bridge.)

Canada's Pioneer Oil Industry

Erected beside a reproduction of a pioneer spring pole drill, this plaque commemorates the birth, in Lambton County, of Canada's oil industry. (Bayview Park, Point Edward.)

Donald Allerton Johnston 1874-1957

Honours the first president of the world's first Kiwanis Club. Johnston was a co-founder of this organization and played a leading role in its development. (Rutherford, 7 miles north of Dresden.)

Founding of Sarnia

Commemorates the founding of this community following an influx of settlers into Sarnia Township, 1832-34. (Alexander MacKenzie Park, Sarnia.)

The St. Clair Tunnel 1891

Commemorates the first international submarine railway tunnel in North America. It was built by the

Grand Trunk Railway and connected Sarnia with Port Huron, Michigan. (Adjacent to the tunnel, St. Andrew Street, Sarnia.)

Froome and Field Talfourd

The Talfourd brothers emigrated from England in 1832 and took up land in Moore Township. Froome laid out the town plot of 'Froomfield' and took an active part in local administrative affairs. (Froomfield Pioneer Cemetery, Highway 40 at southern entrance to Sarnia.)

International Boundary

Gives history of the delineation of the international boundary between Canada and the United States. (Grounds of Canadian Oil Company between Sarnia and Corunna beside Highway 40.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

First Oil Wells in Canada

In 1858 near Oil Springs, James H. Williams dug the first oil well in Canada and later established a refinery at Hamilton. In 1861, John Shaw, by drilling into the rock, opened the first flowing well. (Located at the Community Hall, Oil Springs.)

The Honourable Alexander MacKenzie

In 1861 he was elected to represent Lambton in the Legislative Assembly of Canada and in 1867, for the same constituency, in the first House of Commons. As Prime Minister from 1873 to 1878, he dedicated himself to consolidating the newly-formed Dominion. (Located in Sarnia.)

Museums

Tait McKenzie Memorial and Mill of Kintail Museum and Conservation Area, R.R. No. 1, Almonte.

Housed in a fine old stone mill built in 1830 by a Scottish emigrant, John Baird, this museum is dedicated to the great Canadian surgeon, physical educator and sculptor, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, who restored the mill as his home and studio. Over 70 of his sculptures are shown, as well as medallions, portrait models in the round and relief, and monumental works, featuring the full-size originals of the renowned 1914-18 War Memorial in Princess Street Gardens, Edinburgh. There is a summary of the Doctor's varied life and a collection of early settlers' effects. Open from May 1 to Oct. 31, Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 6 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.

Innisville and District Museum.

This museum is located in the village of Innisville near the Mississippi River on Highway 7 between Perth and Carleton Place. Housed in a former school that is the oldest in continuous use in the area, its collection reflects the history of this area that was first settled during the 1820s. Open: April 15 to Oct. 30, daily, 10 a.m.-12 noon and 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Other times during the year by appointment.

Archibald W. Campbell Memorial Museum (Matheson House), 11 Gore St., Perth.

This collection of artifacts is devoted to relating the history of Perth and the surrounding region. Open: All year, May 1 to Nov. 1: Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m.-12 noon and 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Sundays, 2-5 p.m. From Nov. to April, weekends only: Sat., 10 a.m.-12 noon and 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Sun., 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Lanark Township Museum, Middleville

Located on the outskirts of the hamlet of Middleville in a two-storey stone schoolhouse circa 1865. On display is a large collection of local photographs and artifacts relative to the development of Lanark County. May be reached by township road running north from the Village of Lanark. Open: May 24 to Thanksgiving, Tues. to Sun. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

North Lanark Historical Society Museum

This museum is housed in the former 2 room Appleton Schoolhouse on the 11th Concession line of Ramsey township about 4 miles from the towns of Almonte and Carleton Place. Open hours unavailable at time of printing.

Provincial Plaques

Mill of Kintail and Robert Tait McKenzie

Commemorates this prominent Canadian surgeon, physical educator and sculptor and the fine stone grist-mill built in 1830 which he renovated and used as his studio 1930-38. (Mill of Kintail on the Indian River about four miles from Almonte.)

Dr. James Naismith 1861-1939

Commemorates the inventor of basketball who was born in Ramsey Township. (Highway 29, 3 miles north of Almonte.)

'Auld Kirk' 1836

This attractive old stone church was constructed 1835-36, and was built by the Presbyterian settlers of the area. (On the church grounds, about 2 miles west of the junction of Highways 29 and 44 in Almonte.)

The Founding of Almonte

Established in the 1820s, this town grew rapidly and later became a major centre of the Canadian woolen industry. (Town Hall, Almonte.)

The Ballygiblin Riots 1824

Describes this civil disturbance which erupted as a result of religious animosity between local settlers and the jealousy of the local inhabitants caused by the granting of government aid to newcomers. (Near the Town Hall, Bridge Street, Carleton Place.)

Captain Arthur Roy Brown, D.S.C. 1893-1944.

Honours the Canadian airman of the First World War, who was officially credited with shooting down the 'Red Baron,' Captain Manfred Von Richthofen, Germany's leading fighter pilot. (Memorial Park, Carleton Place.)

Founding of Carleton Place

Originally known as 'Morphy's Falls', settlement in this vicinity began in 1819. A community was established by 1824, and it was first incorporated in 1870. (Centennial Park, Flora Street, Carleton Place.)

The Rectory of Beckwith

Commemorates the establishment of this early Anglican congregation and the building of St. James' Church in 1828. (St. James' Church, Franktown.)

Rev. George Buchanan 1791-1835

A Scottish Presbyterian minister, he came to the province in 1822 to serve in newly settled Beckwith Township. A leader among the Scottish settlers, he was for many years their spiritual guide, their teacher and their physician. (St. Paul's Church, Franktown.)

Perth Military Settlement 1816

Commemorates the original settlement of the Perth area under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster-General's Department in 1816. (Behind the Town Hall, Perth.)

The Haggarts

Commemorates John Haggart, a Scottish stone mason who emigrated to Canada in the 1820's, established a milling complex in Perth and built the house where the plaque is located, and his son, John Graham Haggart whose political career led him to be a top contender for the federal Conservative Party in 1895. (Haggart-Shortt House, 41 Mill St., Perth.)

Last Fatal Duel 1833

Tells the story of the last fatal duel in Upper Canada, fought in 1833. (In front of the 'Inderwick House,' Perth, now owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation.)

'Summit House'

Marks one of the region's earliest brick houses. It was designed in the Adamesque style with overtones of the Regency style and was built in 1823 by James Boulton, one of Perth's first lawyers. (Corner of Harvey and Drummond Sts., Perth.)

Hon. Malcolm Cameron 1808-1876

He founded Perth's first newspaper, the Bathurst Courier, in 1834 and was a prominent politician and supporter of the Reform party. He was one of the earliest public figures to advocate prohibition. (Behind the Town Hall, Perth.)

Rev. William Bell 1780-1857

Honours the first resident clergyman in the old Bathurst District whose written observations on contemporary life provide an invaluable source of information for historians. (On the grounds of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Perth.)

Alexander Morris 1826-1889

A strong supporter of Confederation, member of John A. Macdonald's cabinet, and lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. (Perth.)

Herbert Taylor Reade, V.C. 1828-1897

Born in Perth, Reade became a military surgeon in the British Army. He was awarded the Victoria Cross, the Empire's highest decoration for valour, for outstanding gallantry during the Indian Mutiny. (Royal Canadian Legion Building, Perth.)

District Court-House and Gaol 1843

Designed in the Neo-Classical style by Malcolm McPherson of Perth, this building was erected in 1842-43 as the judicial and municipal centre of the Bathurst District. (Court-House, Drummond St., Perth.)

The Rideau Waterway

Constructed 1826-32 by the British government for military purposes,

this waterway, together with the lower Ottawa River, was the first canalized route from Montreal to the Great Lakes. It is now one of Ontario's major recreational waterways. (Victoria Park, Smiths Falls.)

The Lanark Settlement

In 1820, a government depot was established on the present site of the village of Lanark to receive a group of settlers, many of whom were unemployed Scottish weavers. Despite initial difficulties, the emigrants were settled, under the auspices of the Quartermaster General's Department, in the newly-surveyed townships of Lanark, Ramsay, North Sherbrooke and Dalhousie. (Grounds of Town Hall, Lanark.)

The Dalhousie Library

Founded in 1828 under the patronage of the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-in-Chief of Canada 1820-1828, it was the first public library in the old Bathurst District. (In front of Watson's Corner Community Hall.)



The Matheson House, Perth

National Historic Sites and Markers

Charles Mair

Poet and dramatist and an advocate of Western Expansion. He was also an original member of Canada First Group. (Located in the Town Hall, Lanark.)

Matheson House

The Matheson House was built in 1840. The large stone dwelling occupies a key position in the historic Gore-Foster streetscape, and is an outstanding example of Scottish type Canadian architecture. (Located near the intersection of Gore and Foster Streets, Perth.)

Museums

Gananoque Museum, King St., Gananoque.

This collection contains displays of Indian artifacts and pioneer tools, clothes, glass and china relating to the history of the area. Also a military display of artifacts from the Boer War to World War II. Open: June and Sept., Mon. through Sat. 2 p.m.-5 p.m., July and Aug., Mon. through Sat. 2 p.m.-5 p.m., 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Closed Sundays.

Rideau District Museum, Bedford Street, Westport.

Displays in this museum illustrate pioneer life and development in the Rideau district, and are housed in the Joseph Shillington Blacksmith's Shop (1873). Open: June 1 to Sept. 30, daily 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Forsyth's Raid 1813

On the night of 6-7 February, 1813, Major Benjamin Forsyth of the United States army and a force of regulars and militia crossed the frozen St. Lawrence and raided Brockville. (Blockhouse Island, on the waterfront, Brockville.)

William Buell 1751-1832

Commemorates the United Empire Loyalist and veteran of the Revolutionary War who founded Brockville (Courthouse Avenue, Brockville.)

Ogle R. Gowan 1796-1876

Commemorates the founder of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America who was also a prominent newspaperman, politician and soldier. (Courthouse Avenue, Brockville.)

The Brockville Tunnel 1860

Commemorates Canada's oldest railway tunnel, which runs under the town of Brockville. Built between 1854 and 1860, it was used by trains of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway to reach the Brockville waterfront. (South of City Hall, Brockville.)

District Court-House and Gaol 1842

This attractive structure, one of the oldest remaining court-houses in the province, is the third building on the site. The central portion was designed in the Neo-Classical style by the well known architect, John Howard. (Court-House Square, Brockville.)

Blockhouse Island

Commemorates the site where a blockhouse was built to guard Brockville harbour during the disturbances of 1837-38 and where

sheds were erected during the disastrous cholera epidemic of 1832 to care for those stricken by the plague. (Blockhouse Island, Brockville.)

George Chaffey 1848-1932

Commemorates this engineer and inventor who was one of the great pioneers in the field of irrigation. Chaffey, a native of Brockville, was largely responsible for the successful development of the fruit industry in Australia. (Victoria Park, Brockville.)

Dr. Lorne Pierce 1890-1961

For many years the editor of the Ryerson Press, he devoted his life to the promotion of Canadian literature and was an author of note. (On the grounds of Delta United Church.)

Louise C. McKinney 1868-1931

A strong advocate of female suffrage and in the forefront of the fight for women's rights, Louise McKinney was elected to the Alberta Legislature in 1917 and thus became the first woman in the British Empire to gain a parliamentary seat. (Frankville.)

District Court House and Gaol, Brockville



'Pirate' Johnston 1782-1870

Describes the exploits of this Canadian-born renegade who settled in New York State and, during the disturbances of 1837-38, led many armed raids on the Canadian shore and on British shipping from his base in the Thousand Islands. (Gananoque.)

Joel Stone 1749-1833

Commemorates the Loyalist who founded Gananoque. (In front of the Town Hall, Gananoque.)

Raid on Gananoque 1812

Describes the raid on Gananoque made by a force of United States regulars and militia commanded by Captain Benjamin Forsyth on September 21, 1812. (Grounds of Gananoque Power Company, Gananoque.)

Gananoque Town Hall

This handsome building, constructed in the early 1830s as a private home, was given to the community for use as a town hall in 1911. (Town Hall, Gananoque.)

Thousand Islands International Bridge

This important connecting link between Canada and the United States was opened in 1938 by Prime Minister W.L. Mackenzie King, and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. (Adjacent to the Ontario Tourist Information Bureau, Hill Island.)

***Lt.-Col. John By 1779-1836**

Commemorates the brilliant military engineer who was in charge of the construction of the Rideau Canal. He was also instrumental in the founding and surveying of the future capital of Canada, originally named 'Bytown' in his honour. (Near the locks on the waterway at Jones Falls.)

Founding of Lyndhurst

Describes the founding of this community, the site of the province's first successful iron smelter. (Beside the old stone bridge, Lyndhurst.)

Mallorytown Glass-Works

Marks the establishment of the first known glass-works in Upper Canada. Although the date of its commencement of production has not been confirmed, it was in operation 1839-40. The owner of this pioneer industry was A.W. Mallory, a descendant of the family which founded the community. (On the grounds of the Municipal Offices, Mallorytown.)

The Founding of Newboro

Beginning as a major construction camp during the building of the Rideau Canal from 1826 to 1832, Newboro became the trade centre for the region's lumbering industry and agriculture. Its growth was further stimulated by the discovery of iron ore which was shipped from local mines via the canal to smelters in Pittsburgh and Cleveland. (At the War Memorial, Newboro.)

James Philips

Commemorates this early Reformer and settler on the site of Philipsville who was killed in action on November 13, 1838, at the 'Battle of the Windmill'. (Philipsville)

The Perth Road

This early road, surveyed in 1852, was built to encourage settlement of isolated townships lying between Kingston and Perth. (Leeds County Road No. 11, 1 mile south of the junction with Highway 42, near Westport.)

The Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway

This pioneer railway received its charter in 1884 and began service between Westport and Brockville

four years later. (Near the former railway station at Westport.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Sir William Buell Richards

Jurist and legislator, Attorney-General for Canada West, 1851-53. First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, 1875-79. (Located at the Courthouse Building, Brockville.)

Old Stone Mill

The first mill on this site was built about 1796 by Abel Stevens, a Loyalist and early industrialist from Vermont. After 1800 the property passed to a member of a prominent local family, William Jones, who by 1810 had constructed the present stone mill. (Hwy 42, Delta.)

Gananoque, Ontario.

A vulnerable point on the vital line of supply from Lower Canada in the War of 1812-14. It was fortified by the Leeds Militia and garrisoned in turn by the 104th, 41st, 89th, Canadian Voltigeurs, Royal Newfoundland, 57th and 70th Regiments, with Royal Artillery. (Located on Stone Street, Gananoque.)

Lansdowne Iron Works

Built by Wallis Sunderlin in 1801 and operated until 1811. This was the first successful effort to develop the manufacture of iron from local ore in Upper Canada. (Located at Lyndhurst on the county road connecting Highways 15 and 42, north of Gananoque.)

Bridge Island

Bridge Island was fortified and garrisoned in 1814 for the protection of the vital line of supply by water from Lower Canada and provided a rendezvous for boats engaged in that service during the War of 1812-14. (Located at St. Lawrence Islands National Park, Mallorytown.)

Lennox & Addington County

Museums

United Empire Loyalist Museum, Adolphustown.

This museum is located in the Adolphustown Park on Highway 33 about 1 mile east of the Glenora Ferry. It illustrates the story of the Loyalists' emigration to this province, and the contribution they made to its early development. Maps, contemporary documents and pioneer tools, utensils and furnishings are displayed. Open from May 21 to Labour Day, daily except Monday, 1:30 to 5:30 p.m.

Lennox and Addington County Museum, Rear 97 Thomas Street East, Napanee.

The former county jail, built in 1864 of local limestone, has been converted to a museum. Displays tell the story of settlement from pre-history to the present. Open from Sept. 1 to June 1, daily except Monday, 1 to 5 p.m. During June, July and August, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Open holiday Mondays.

The Allan Macpherson House, Elizabeth Street, Napanee.

This early 19th century house located by the Napanee River just north of Highway 2 in Napanee, and once owned by Allan Macpherson, is now being restored to the period 1820-40. Open: Victoria Day weekend to Thanks giving. Tues. through Sun., 1-5 p.m. Closed Mondays except when a public holiday.

Provincial Plaques

Loyalist Landing Place 1784

Marks the site where the first United Empire Loyalists who settled in Adolphustown Township landed on June 16, 1784. (United Empire Loyalist Memorial Park, Adolphustown.)

Loyalist Memorial Church

Commemorates the Anglican congregation of Adolphustown dating back to 1784; its first church built in 1822 (which still stands); and the present church of St. Alban-the-Martyr erected to commemorate the early Loyalists of the region. (St. Alban-the-Martyr, Adolphustown.)

Hay Bay Church 1792

Commemorates the oldest Methodist church in Upper Canada, built in 1792. (Hay Bay, north of Highway 33 in the Township of Adolphustown.)

Quakers of Adolphustown

Commemorates one of the province's oldest Quaker (Society of Friends) settlements, which dates back to 1784. (Quaker Burying Grounds at Hay Bay, some 2½ miles north of Adolphustown.)

Daniel Fowler 1810-1894

Honours early Canadian painter. (Grounds of his former residence near Emerald, Amherst Island.)

Escape of the Royal George 1812

Commemorates the first significant naval action on the Great Lakes during War of 1812. (Beside Highway 33, about 3 miles west of Bath.)

Bath Academy 1811

Commemorates one of the province's earliest and most successful publicly owned schools. (Grounds of Public School, Bath.)

The Hawley House

Marks one of the oldest remaining houses in the province erected by Jephth Hawley, U.E.L. in the 1780s. (Grounds of Hawley House, Bath.)

The Reverend John Langhorn 1744-1817

Commemorates the first resident clergyman in the Bay of Quinte region. He came to the area in 1787 as missionary to the Townships of Ernesttown and Fredericksburg, and served until 1813. (St. John's Anglican Church, Bath.)

Sir Gilbert Parker 1862-1932

Commemorates one of Canada's famous novelists at the village where he was born. (Camden East.)

The White House 1793

One of the province's finest remaining examples of a house built by a well-to-do United Empire Loyalist has been in the Fairfield family for six generations. (Collin's Bay, about ten miles west of Kingston on Highway 33.)

The Addington Road

The major portion of this 'Colonization Road' was built 1854-57. It formed part of a network of routes designed to open up the southern region of the Pre-cambrian Shield to settlement. (Near the junction of Highways 7 and 41, at Kaladar.)

Napanee Mills

Commemorates the sawmill and grist-mill built in the 1780s which formed the nucleus of that community. (Springside Park, Napanee.)

The Macpherson House

Marks the house built before 1830 by Allan Macpherson, a prominent Napanee merchant. The house is a fine example of a late phase of Georgian architecture. (On the grounds of building, Napanee.)

Sir Allen Bristol Aylesworth 1854-1952

A distinguished lawyer and politician, he served as Canadian member of the Alaska Boundary Tribu-

nal in 1903. A member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet. (In front of Council House, Newburgh.)

John Thomson 1837-1920

Commemorates the individual who perfected a revolutionary new process for the manufacture of paper from wood pulp. He established a series of mills in Canada (including one near Newburgh) which utilized this process and were the forerunners of one of our nation's largest industries. (Newburgh.)

Madeleine de Roybon d'Allonne

Commemorates the first female landowner in what is now Ontario. She came to the region about 1679 and settled in the Collins Bay area. Her establishment was destroyed by Iroquois in 1687 and she was taken prisoner. (South side Highway 33 at Parrot Bay.)

Lieutenant-Colonel James Rogers 1726-1790

Commemorates this prominent Loyalist, who commanded the 2nd Battalion King's Rangers during the American Revolution and had estates of some 50,000 acres in New York forfeited as a result of his allegiance to Crown. (St. Paul's Anglican Church, Sandhurst.)

The Rev. Robert James McDowall 1768-1841

Commemorates the well-known Presbyterian missionary who came to Canada in 1798 and was for many years the only Presbyterian minister in the central part of Upper Canada. (McDowall Memorial Cemetery, Sandhurst.)

Manitoulin District

National Historic Sites and Markers

Sir John Alexander Macdonald

From this home of the Loyalists he drew inspiration to weld together the weak and scattered colonies of his day into a strong and ambitious Dominion. (Located in Adolphustown.)

The First Steamship

The 'Frontenac', the first steamboat that navigated Lake Ontario was built and launched here on September 7th, 1816. (Located near Highway 33, Bath.)

Museums

Killarney Museum, Charles St. (Hwy 637), Killarney.

This building is a former jail that has been adapted to house museum displays. Museum contains many 19th century household articles.

Open to the public May 15 to Sept. 30.

Manitoulin Historical Society Museum, Gore Bay.

The Museum building, located near the Court House at Gore Bay, was formerly the local jail. Some of the bars, doors, cells and furniture still remain. Displays illustrate pioneer life in western Manitoulin.

Open: June 1 to Sept. 30, Mon. to Sat., 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Sun., 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

Little Current-Howland Centennial Museum, Sheguiandah.

This museum was built as a joint Centennial project of these two communities and is located in Sheguiandah on Highway 68 south of Little Current overlooking picturesque Sheguiandah Bay. Displays show collections relating to the ancient Indian culture and the history of the pioneers who settled on the island.

Open May 1 to June 30, 12 noon to 5:30 p.m. From July 1 to Sept. 18, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Evenings by appointment). Sept. 19 to Nov. 3, 12 noon to 5 p.m. From Nov. 4 to Dec. 25 by appointment.

Mississauga Strait Lighthouse, Meldrum Bay

The Mississauga Strait Lighthouse was built in 1874 (long before white settlers established themselves in the area). It has been furnished as it would have been when it was the dwelling of the lighthouse keeper. It also features displays of local history. Of special appeal is the climb up the lighthouse tower and the view over the Strait.

Open: May 20 to July 1, 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. July 1 to Sept. 10, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sept. 15 to October 20, 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m.

Net Shed Museum, Meldrum Bay

A collection of artifacts relating to the life of pioneer fishermen, farmers and others of this area. Open: July 1 to Sept. 10, 1 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m., daily.

Assignack Historical Museum, Arthur Street, Manitowaning.

This fine old stone building, once the local jail, now houses a display of pioneer household and agricultural items in addition to a fully equipped blacksmith's shop. The exhibit details the story of the Indians and European settlers of this region.

Open: June 1 to Oct. 15, Mon. through Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Little Red Schoolhouse Museum, South Baymouth.

This museum is an original school building which is being restored and preserved and contains displays of local history.

Open: June to September daily.

Provincial Plaques

*The Founding of Killarney

Commemorates the establishment and growth of this community from the arrival of the fur trader La Morandière in 1820 to the opening of Highway 637 in 1962. (Corner of Charles and Commissioner Sts., Killarney.)

Hudson's Bay Post 1856

Tells the story of the Hudson's Bay Company's unsuccessful attempt to establish a post on Manitoulin Island. (Grounds of R. H. Ripley House, Little Current.)

"Dreamer's Rock"

This tall quartzite rock derives its name from a local Indian tradition that it was used for dream visitation. Indian boys, on reaching puberty, would fast at the summit, and, through dreams, received powers from a 'guardian spirit'. (East off Highway 68 to 'Birch Island Lodge', about 7½ miles north of Little Current. Signs from the lodge direct visitors to the rock).

Route of the Voyageurs

Identifies this channel as part of the historic canoe route to the West. The plaque lists many of the well-known explorers, missionaries, and fur traders who used the channel and who opened up the



Assignack Historical Museum,
Manitowaning

Middlesex County

interior of the continent. (At Swift Current Channel about 9 miles north of Little Current.)

Jesuit Mission to Manitoulin 1648-50

Established by Father Joseph Pontet, S.J., the first known European resident of the island, the mission was in operation October, 1648 to May, 1649 and again before the end of 1649 until 1650 when it was abandoned following the defeat and dispersal of the Huron nation by the Iroquois. (At Ten Mile Point beside Highway 68 about 10 miles south of Little Current.)

The Manitowaning Indian Treaties

Commemorates the treaties of 1836 and 1862 between the chiefs of the Ojibwa and the Ottawa Indians and the government. The first treaty designated Manitoulin Island as a reserve for all Indians wishing to settle there, while the second opened the island, exclusive of its eastern peninsula, to white settlers. (Grounds of the Assiginack Museum, Manitowaning.)

The Manitowaning Mission

The story of the establishment of the first permanent Anglican mission on the island in 1838 by the Rev. C.C. Brough. The Church which still stands, was built by the Indian congregation in 1845-49. (St. Paul's Anglican Church, Manitowaning.)

Museums and Galleries

Ska-Nah-Doht Indian Village Restoration, near Delaware.

This site is located in the Longwoods Conservation Area in Caradoc Township and can be reached from Hwy. 2 west of London near Delaware.

The park is open daily, all year, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Fanshawe Pioneer Village, near London.

This museum complex is located 5 miles east of the junction of Highways 4 and 22, and 7 miles north of Highway 401 at interchange 21. The village is an authentic reproduction of a typical crossroads community of the pre-railway era of the 19th century, and includes early log cabins and barn, blacksmith's and weaver's shops, carriage maker's, general store, Orange Hall, a Presbyterian Church, a log school, a woodworking shop, etc. Open: May 22 to Sept. 26 daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Eldon House, 481 Ridout Street North, London.

London's oldest remaining house, this structure was built by Capt. John Harris, R.N. in the 1830s and was given to the city by his descendants. It is preserved today as an historical museum replete with period furnishings. Open: from March 1 to June 18: daily, 2 to 5 p.m. From June 19 to Sept. 5: 12 noon to 5 p.m. From Sept 6 to Nov. 30: 2 to 5 p.m. Special Christmas programmes in December. Tours by appointment.

Centennial Museum, 325 Queen's Avenue, London

London Historical Museums is an agency of the London Public Library Board. The Centennial Museum is built in the shape of

Canada's Centennial symbol and features a changing programme of exhibitions related to the history and culture of London and Region. Open daily Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sat., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays 2 to 5 p.m.

London Regional Children's Museum, City Centre Mall, 380 Wellington St., London.

A participatory museum with exhibits developed from the past, present, and future. Visitors might find themselves doing crafts 'In Grandmother's Day', exploring different kinds of 'wheels', visiting Kenya, or pretending to be a mailman or veterinarian. Open Monday through Saturday, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Museum of Indian Archaeology and Pioneer Life, University of Western Ontario, London.

This museum, located on the third floor of Middlesex College, includes a model Neutral Indian Village, displays of Indian artifacts from south-western Ontario, models of pioneer scenes and a gun collection.

Open all year. Mon. to Sat., 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Closed Sundays and holidays.

The Royal Canadian Regiment Museum, Wolseley Barracks, London.

Situated in 'Wolseley Hall', which was designated as an Historic Building in 1970. This museum contains colourful displays illustrating the various periods of Regimental History from the founding of the Regiment in 1883 to the present day. Included are contemporary backdrops and pictures, exhibits of artifacts and uniforms relating to the period. Open all year. Weekdays, 9 to 11:30 a.m. and 1 to 4 p.m. Wed. evenings, 7 to 9 p.m. Closed weekends and statutory holidays.

London Art Gallery, 305 Queens Ave., London.

The gallery holds a variety of changing exhibits, many of which feature London and Southwestern Ontario artists.

Open all year. Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sat., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays, 2-5 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.

McIntosh Gallery University of Western Ontario London

Open from Sept. to April, weekdays: 12 noon to 5 p.m.; Wed. and Thur. evenings: 7 to 9 p.m.; weekends: 2 to 5 p.m. From May to August, weekdays: 12 noon to 4 p.m., Sundays: 2 to 5 p.m. Closed Saturdays.

Strathroy Middlesex Museum, 84 Oxford Street, Strathroy.

Located in the stately 'Murray House' built in 1871 by Mr. W. H. Murray, a leading businessman of Strathroy, this museum preserves valuable treasures bequeathed by the pioneers of Middlesex County. Also featured are exhibits relating to art, communication, industry, recreation and science. Open Feb. through April, Wed. and Fri., 1-5 p.m., Sundays 2-5 p.m. From May through December, Mon. to Fri., 1-5 p.m., Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Closed during January.

Provincial Plaques

Ailsa Craig

Describes the founding and development of this community which was at one time the site of the large cattle market west of London and which became an incorporated village by a Provincial Act of 1874. (Ailsa Craig Community Centre, Hwy. 7 and Jameson Street).

Ebenezer Allan 1752-1813

A native of New Jersey, he fought for the British during the American Revolution, then settled in the Genesee region of New York State where he founded Rochester. Allan later moved to Upper Canada where he founded Delaware. Following bitter disputes with the provincial authorities over land tenure, he aided American invaders during the War of 1812. (Municipal Park, Delaware.)

Gideon Tiffany 1774-1854

One of the province's earliest printers, he and his brother Silvester published Upper Canada's first independent newspaper. He moved to Delaware in 1800. (Municipal Park, Delaware.)

The Founding of London

In 1793 Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe reserved a site at the Forks of the Thames River for the capital of Upper Canada. York, however, became the seat of government and the townsite of London began to develop only after 1826 when it was selected as the judicial and administrative centre for the London District. (Court-house, King and Ridout Sts., London.)

Josiah Blackburn 1823-1890

One of the province's outstanding journalists, Josiah Blackburn published the London Free Press from 1852 to 1890. (Blackburn's former residence, 76 Albert St., London.)

'Victoria' Boat Disaster 1881

Commemorates tragic sinking of an excursion steamer on the Thames near London with heavy loss of life. (Riverside Park, London.)

Huron College 1863

Founded by Bishop Benjamin Crobyn, Huron provided theological training as well as a course in liberal arts. In 1877, the professors

and alumni of the college proposed the establishment of the Western University of London (now The University of Western Ontario) which was founded the following year. Huron became affiliated with the new university in 1881. (On the wall of the chapel of Huron College, London.)

Sir Adam Beck 1857-1925

Honours the man who pioneered Ontario's hydro-electric power system. (In front of his former residence in London.)

British Garrisons in London

For many years, London was a garrison town and British troops took an active part in the life of the municipality. (Victoria Park, London.)

Rt. Rev. Isaac Hellmuth 1817-1901

Elected second Bishop of Huron in 1871, Hellmuth was primarily responsible for the founding of the University of Western Ontario, and served as that institution's first chancellor. (Administration Building, University of Western Ontario.)

St. Paul's Cathedral 1846

The present cathedral serves a congregation that was originally established in the 1820s. It is the second building on the site. (Grounds of the Cathedral, Richmond Street and Queen's Avenue, London.)

Paul Peel 1860-1892

This prominent early Canadian painter, well known for his studies of the human figure and for landscape, is well represented in the major Canadian art galleries. (Dundas Street at Carling Ave., opposite the Court House, London.)

Eldon House

Commemorates London's oldest existing house, built in 1834 by a

retired British naval officer, Captain John Harris. (At main entrance to Eldon House, Ridout Street North, London.)

The Wilberforce Settlement 1830

Commemorates one of the earliest Negro colonies in the province. It was established principally by fugitive slaves from Cincinnati, assisted by Quakers in Oberlin, Ohio. (Lucan, about 16 miles north of London on Highway 4.)

The Founding of Lucan

Commemorates the establishment in the 1850s of this village which, in 1830-35, had been the site of the Negro Wilberforce Colony. (The Community Centre, Lucan.)

The Tolpuddle Martyrs

Tells the story of the persecution of a group of nineteenth century agricultural labourers who attempted to establish a union in England. They were transported to Australia and after their return, several settled in Upper Canada. (Siloam Cemetery, 5th Concession Road, London Township.)

Sir George W. Ross 1841-1914

Summarizes the life and career of Ontario's fifth prime minister. (Nairn.)

St. Mary's Church

The county's oldest remaining church, it was built about 1843 principally through the efforts of the local Church of England settlers, most of whom were retired naval and military veterans. (On grounds of St. Mary's Church, Napier.)

The Founding of Newbury

Describes the founding of this community from 1854 to its incorporation as a village in 1872. (Public Library Grounds, Hagerty Road, Newbury.)

The Founding of Parkhill

Describes the founding and development of this community in the 1860s as a result of the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway which ran from Guelph to Sarnia. (In front of the Municipal Offices, Parkhill.)

Founding of Strathroy

In 1832 John Stuart Buchanan, son of the British Consul at New York City, settled on the site of the present community. The mills which he built in the vicinity by 1836, formed the nucleus of a settlement which became the town of Strathroy. (In front of Town Hall, Strathroy.)

The Honourable Edward Blake 1833-1932

Commemorates the second prime minister of Ontario, who later held cabinet posts in the Dominion government and served for several years as leader of the federal Liberal party. He was a distinguished lawyer, an authority on the constitution, and a gifted speaker. (On grounds of Strathroy Town Hall.)

General Sir Arthur William Currie 1875-1933

One of this country's most distinguished soldiers, he commanded the Canadian Corps in Europe during the First World War. (Strathroy District Collegiate Institute, Strathroy.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Wolseley Barracks

This building, typical of military architecture of its period, was built in 1886 to provide quarters for the recently authorized 'D' Company, Infantry School Corps, an early step in the development of the Permanent Forces of Canada. (Located at Wolseley Barracks, Royal Canadian Regiment Headquarters, London.)

Museums

Bethune Memorial House, 235 John Street, Gravenhurst.

The birthplace of Dr. Henry Norman Bethune is an attractive former church manse, restored to the 1890 period and containing several Bethune family pieces. A modern display on the second floor depicts the life and accomplishments of Dr. Bethune.

Open daily all year. From June 1 to Labour Day, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. During the rest of the year: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed statutory holidays.

Woodwinds Historical Museum, Gravenhurst.

Located two miles off Highway 169 between Gravenhurst and Bala, this museum now comprises three buildings. One log building displays pioneer furniture and furnishings which belonged to early settlers in the area, while a former log church and a new modern building exhibit items and collections relating to agriculture, hunting, trapping, logging and steam-boating in the region.

Open: June 1 to Oct. 15. During June, Sept. and Oct., weekends only, 1 p.m.-5 p.m. July and Aug., daily, 1 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Segwun Steamboat Museum, Gravenhurst.

The 'Segwun', a steamship that used to ply the waters of the Muskoka lakes in former days, is currently undergoing restoration at its dock site in Muskoka Bay at Gravenhurst. The ship may be seen from the dock area with the restoration in progress.

Muskoka Pioneer Village, Huntsville.

A new museum building and seven pioneer homes are located in Huntsville Park adjacent to the

Sir Adam Beck, K.B.

The man who was instrumental in the development and public ownership of hydro-electric power in Ontario. (Located at City Hall, London.)

John Kinder Labatt, 1803-1866

The owner of one of Canada's largest breweries, Labatt was also active in the establishment of London's early financial institutions and a promoter of local road and rail transportation. (Plaque located at 150 Simcoe Street, London.)

Sir Charles Edward Saunders

Distinguished experimental agriculturist. His development of Marquis Wheat added untold wealth to his native land. (Located at City Hall, London.)

Middlesex Court House

Erected in 1830, this building was modelled after Malahide Castle, near Dublin, Ireland, the ancestral home of Colonel Thomas Talbot, founder of the Talbot Settlement. (Located in London.)

Middlesex Court House, London



Archibald Byron Macallum

Biologist, chemist, teacher, first chairman of the National Research Council, 1916-20. (Located at the Court House Building, London.)

Sir Arthur William Currie

Was Commander of the Canadian Corps in France 1917-19, and Principal of McGill University 1920-33. (Located at the Court House Building, London.)

Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G.

Industrialist and promoter of scientific agriculture. While Minister of Agriculture for Canada (1885-1892) he established the first Dominion Experimental Farm. (Located at the Court House Building, London.)

The Honourable Edward Blake.

Jurist, legislator, and orator. Premier of Ontario 1871-2. (Located at the Court House Building, London.)

Sir George William Ross

Was an educator, orator, statesman and Premier of Ontario 1899-1905. (Located at the Court House Building, London.)

Adam Shortt, C.M.G.

Economist, educator, historian, professor of political science at Queen's University, 1891-1908. He became Civil Service Commissioner, 1908-18 and was co-editor of 'Canada and its Provinces'. (Located in the Court House Building, London.)

William Saunders

On this site was the home of William Saunders, 1836-1914, scientific agriculturist and Director of the Federal Experimental Farms Branch 1886-1911. President of the Royal Society of Canada, 1906. (Located in Campbell Memorial Park, London.)

Peter McArthur

Journalist, poet, essayist and author of 'In Pastures Green', and other works. (Located in roadside park on Highway 2 east of intersection with Highway 80, west of London.)

Battle Hill (Battle of the Longwoods)

Here was fought the Battle of the Longwoods, March 4th, 1814. A cairn and plaque mark the site of this important battle of the War of 1812. (Located on Highway 2 near Wardville, west of London.)

High School. The displays contained in these structures portray the history of Huntsville and the Muskoka area.
Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 16 to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Port Carling Pioneer Museum, Port Carling

Situated on the island opposite the bridge between the two sets of locks, this museum contains artifacts and displays pertaining to early history of the Port Carling and Muskoka District.
Open during July and August: Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays, 1 to 4 p.m. From June 15 to 30 and from Sept. 1 to 15, Mon. to Sat. 2 to 5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Founding of Bala 1868

Describes the establishment of this community, now one of Muskoka's foremost summer resorts. (Bala Falls Park, near the Moon River).

The Precambrian Shield

Describes a rock formation which is among the oldest of the earth's crust and occupies about two-thirds of the surface area of Ontario. (Bala, near junction of Highways 69 and 660.)

Founding of Baysville

Commemorates this popular resort for vacationers and sportsmen which originally grew around a sawmill built by William H. Brown. Brown was granted land in this vicinity in 1871 and sub-divided his property in 1873-1875. Much of Baysville is located on his grant. (Baysville.)

Explorers of Muskoka and Haliburton.

Commemorates the individuals who explored the area between

Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River from 1819 to 1837. (Baysville.)

The Founding of Bracebridge

Describes the development of this community which began soon after the opening of the Muskoka Road in 1862 and was incorporated as a Village in 1875. (Memorial Park, Bracebridge.)

Dr. Henry Norman Bethune 1890-1939

Honours this internationally-famed humanitarian, surgeon and revolutionary who was born in Gravenhurst. (At his birthplace 235 John Street, Gravenhurst).

The Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway Company

This company, incorporated in 1869, began the building of a railway from Barrie in 1870. Five years elapsed, however, before its completion to Gravenhurst and Muskoka Wharf. The line encouraged settlement, lumbering and the development of the Muskoka tourist industry. (Canadian National Railway Station, Gravenhurst.)

Steamboating in Muskoka 1866-1959

Steam navigation began on the Muskoka Lakes in 1866 and contributed to the early development of the region as a lumbering and resort centre. (Sagamo Park, Gravenhurst.)

The Madill Church

This log church is one of the few remaining examples of its type in Ontario. While its date of erection, 1872-73 is comparatively recent, it was contemporary with the pioneering era in that region. (Madill Church, about 4 miles south of Huntsville off Highway 11.)

The Peterson Road

This 'colonization road' was one of a system built by the government to open up the southern region of the Precambrian Shield to settlement. (Muskoka Falls Community Church, Muskoka Falls.)

Port Carling 1869

Commemorates the founding of this pioneer Muskoka settlement. (Port Carling locks.)

Muskoka Road 1858

Commemorates the 'Colonization Road' which ran from the site of Washago to the site of Bracebridge. This route first opened up the Muskoka area to settlement (Kahshe Park, on Highway 11 about five miles north of Washago.)



The Madill Church, near Huntsville

Museums and Galleries

Fort Erie Historical Railroad Museum, Central Avenue, Fort Erie.

This museum displays CNR locomotive 6218, a caboose and the CNR Station from Ridgeway which has been relocated on this site. Open Victoria Day to Thanksgiving, daily, during daylight hours.

Old Fort Erie, Niagara Parkway, Fort Erie.

An extensive collection of military equipment is housed in this reconstructed fort, one of a series of military posts which have stood in this vicinity. The earliest was one built by the British in 1764. The museum is located on the Niagara Parkway close to the Peace Bridge connecting the communities of Fort Erie and Buffalo. Open from May 8 to October 9, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Stone Shop Museum, 271 Main St. W. (Regional Road #81) Grimsby.

Constructed about 1800 by Alan Nixon, formerly an ensign in Butler's Rangers, this attractive old stone building contains displays relating to the history of the area, along with memorabilia of the War of 1812. Open from May 14 to Thanksgiving, daily, 1 to 5 p.m.

Grimsby Public Library & Art Gallery 25 Adelaide Street Grimsby

Open all year. Hours: Tues.-Fri.: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sat.: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun.: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Ball's Falls Conservation Area, Jordan.

This museum complex is situated close to the waterfalls in the Conservation Area which is located on Regional Road 24 at Vineland, which is 3 miles south of Q.E.W. Museum complex includes a 165-year-old grist-mill, two pioneer log cabins, an apple-drying shed, lime kiln, blacksmith shop, an 1864 board and batten church, and other evidence of early industrial activities of the pioneer Niagara community. Historic buildings open from Victoria Day to Labour Day: weekdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Weekends, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Jordan Historical Museum of The Twenty, Main Street, Jordan.

Located 3 miles off the Queen Elizabeth Highway in the village of Jordan, this museum comprises three

buildings; the Vintage House, a Stone School, and the Jacob Fry House (1815). The exhibits include pioneer farm implements, weapons, kitchenware and furniture. Of special significance is the rare giant fruit-press, which stands adjacent to the Vintage House. Open: mid-May to last Sunday in Oct., daily, 12 noon-6 p.m.

Louis Tussaud's Wax Museum, 4915 Clifton Hill, Niagara Falls.

This well-known wax museum, the only "Tussaud" exhibit in Canada, is located in the Sheraton Foxhead Inn. Life-size representations of the world's most famous and infamous people are on display. Open: all year. May to Oct., daily, 9 a.m. to midnight; Nov. to April, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat., 9 a.m. to midnight, Sun., 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed Christmas Day.

Lundy's Lane Historical Museum, 5810 Ferry Street, Niagara Falls.

Built in 1874 as the Town Hall of Stamford Township, this Museum contains Indian and Military artifacts and relics of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, also pioneer utensils, tools and textiles. Open: Jan. 1 to Apr. 30 daily Mon. to Fri. 12 noon to 4 p.m. From May 1 to Nov. 30 daily 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. From Dec. 1 to Dec. 31 daily Mon. to Fri. 12 noon to 4 p.m. Groups by appointment only.

Niagara Falls Museum, 5651 River Road, Niagara Falls.

Located near the Rainbow Bridge, this large museum contains four floors of art, history and natural science displays, including the Daredevil Hall of Fame. Open: all year. Dec. to March, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., weekends 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; April and May, daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.;

June to Sept. daily, 9 a.m. to midnight; Oct. and Nov., daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Oak Hall Portage Road, Niagara Falls.

Oak Hall was the estate of the late influential mining magnate, Sir Harry Oakes. Open from July 4 to Sept. 5, Sat. to Wed., 1 to 5 p.m.; closed Thur. and Fri. From May 21 to July 3 and from Sept. 10 to 25, weekends and holidays only, 1 to 5 p.m.

Ripley Museum, 4960 Clifton Hill, Niagara Falls.

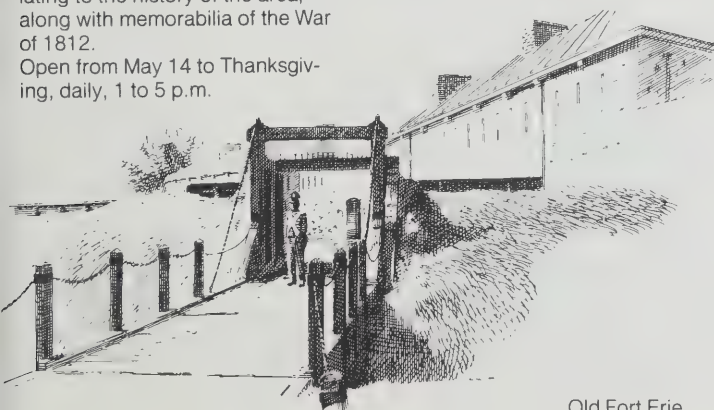
This museum displays many of the odd and unusual events in history, as collected by Robert L. Ripley. Open all year. From May to October, daily, 9 a.m. to midnight. From Nov. to April, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m. to midnight; Sun., 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed Christmas Day only.

Willoughby Township Historical Museum, 9935 Niagara Parkway, Niagara Falls.

This museum is located on the Niagara Parkway at Weaver Road south of Niagara Falls in a former rural school building. The displays in this museum illustrate the life and times of the early settlers in the area. Open: May 18 to Thanksgiving, weekends, noon to 5 p.m. From July 1 to Labour Day, daily, noon to 5 p.m.

Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

A reconstructed late eighteenth century British military post, it is located on the Niagara Parkway near the mouth of the Niagara River. The original complex was the principal British military establishment on this frontier and saw much action during the War of 1812.



Old Fort Erie

Niagara Regional Municipality continued

Open all year: from May 15 to Labour Day, daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. From Labour Day to Oct. 31, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. From Nov. 1 to May 14 by appointment only, weekdays, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed statutory holidays from October to April.

Niagara Fire Museum, King Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Located in the new museum building next door to the old Fire Hall on King Street, this museum contains outstanding examples of fire-fighting equipment used in the area, some of it 140 years old. Of special interest is the "mankiller", a pump built in 1834 which was powered by 12 men. Also on view are fire department record books, unusual hand fire extinguishers, and fire brigade plaques. Open daily, June to September.

Niagara Historical Museum, Castlereagh Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

This museum houses a unique collection of items dating from the time of United Empire Loyalist settlement in this area and the War of 1812 to the late Victorian period. Open daily from May to Thanksgiving, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. During the rest of the year, weekdays: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; weekends: 1 to 5 p.m.

McFarland House, Niagara Parkway, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

This fine old brick house, built in 1800, is furnished in the style of 1800-1845. Open from July 4 to Sept. 5, Sat. to Wed., 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; closed Thur. and Fri. From May 21 to July 3 and from Sept. 10 to 25, weekends and holidays only, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Niagara Apothecary, 5 Queen St., at King, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

At the Sign of the Golden Mortar one can see an authentic restoration of a pharmacy that opened in 1866. The site which has survived with few changes still has its walnut and butternut fixtures, its original glass and ceramic apothecary ware, and faithful replicas of its crystal gasoliers. The Niagara Apothecary is owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation and is operated by the Ontario College of Pharmacists. Open daily from May 7 to Sept. 11, 11:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Fort Erie Historical Museum, 402 Ridge Street Ridgeway.

Built in 1874 as the Town Hall for Bertie Township, this museum now houses displays of pioneer tools, household articles and other items reminiscent of early days in a rural community. Open from June 30 to Labour Day, daily, 1-5 p.m. Also, visit a farm-house used as a field hospital during the Fenian raid on June 2, 1866. Located in Memorial Park, on Highway 3, east of Ridge Road.

Port Colborne Historical and Marine Museum, 280 King Street, Port Colborne

This museum houses articles pertaining to the early history of this area including the Welland Canal. Featured in this collection are local glass manufacturers Erie and Foster. Museum also includes a tea room and school house. Open weekdays only during April, May and June, 1 to 5 p.m. During July and August, daily, 12 noon to 5 p.m. During Sept., Oct. and Nov., weekdays only, 1 to 5 p.m. Group tours by appointment.

Mountain Mills Museum, De Cew Road St. Catharines.

This fine old mill situated at De Cew Falls, is water powered, and contains rollers and millstones for grinding flour and feed. Open: May 17 to Labour Day, Tues. to Fri., 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; weekends, 12 noon-5 p.m.; closed Mon., except when public holiday, then closed Tues. From Labour Day to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 12 noon-5 p.m.

St. Catharines Historical Museum, 343 Merritt St., St. Catharines.

This museum is housed in a former public building erected in 1879 of locally-quarried red sandstone. Displays depict the pioneer, military, agricultural and commercial history of the community. Facilities include a local interest library and reading room, microfilm reader and audio visual presentations. Open daily 1 to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday.

Rodman Hall Arts Centre, 109 St. Paul Crescent, St. Catharines.

Housed in Rodman Hall, a Tudor Revival Manor House, built in 1853 by Rodman Merritt, son of William Hamilton Merritt, this gallery features touring contemporary art exhibitions, a permanent collection, lectures, concerts, film programmes, and a children's theatre programme. Open all year: Tues. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., weekends, 1-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Provincial Plaques

The Beaverdams Church 1832

Commemorates one of the oldest remaining Methodist chapels in the province. The first minister to

preach here was the Rev. Egerton Ryerson. (Beaverdams.)

Capture of the "Somers" and "Ohio" 1814

Describes the capture of two armed United States schooners lying off American-held Fort Erie. The British force which successfully accomplished this feat had embarked earlier in small boats from a site near the present plaque. (Crystal Beach, near the municipal offices.)

Mackenzie's Crossing Place

Marks the site where William Lyon Mackenzie fled across the Niagara River to safety in the United States after his defeat at Montgomery's Tavern in December, 1837. (Corner of Niagara Parks Blvd. and Thompson Road near Fort Erie.)

First Town Meeting 1790

Commemorates the earliest known town meeting in this province. These meetings, although severely limited in jurisdiction, were the first step toward our present system of elective and responsible municipal government. (Municipal Park, Grimsby.)

Colonel Robert Nelles 1761-1842

Commemorates a Loyalist who was one of Grimsby's first settlers, and who became one of Lincoln County's outstanding soldiers and legislators. This plaque also marks "The Manor," completed in 1798, one of the province's few remaining eighteenth century buildings. (Grounds of "The Manor" Grimsby.)

St. Andrew's Anglican Church

Marks one of the province's most attractive early nineteenth century churches and tells the story of its congregation dating back to the founding of Grimsby. (Grounds of St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby.)

First Mennonite Settlement

The first group of Mennonites known to have settled within the present Province of Ontario took up land in 1786 some twenty miles west of Niagara. By the turn of the century, a further group of about twenty-five families were persuaded to join their brethren, and settled in the vicinity of the present communities of Vineland and Jordan. Here the first Mennonite church congregation in Canada was organized in 1801. (Near the Jacob Fry House of the Museum of the Twenty, Jordan.)

Fort Chippawa

This plaque stands on the site of a fortification built in 1791 to protect the southern terminus of the Niagara Portage Road. Consisting of a large blockhouse and stockade, it was enlarged in 1814-15, but was later abandoned. (North bank of the Chippawa River, former village of Chippawa, Niagara Falls.)

The Founding of Chippawa

This community, now part of the City of Niagara Falls, was originally established in the early 1790s as the southern terminus of the Por-

tage Road from Queenston. (Cumington Square, former village of Chippawa, Niagara Falls.)

Raid on Fort Schlosser 1813

At daybreak on July 5, 1813, a British and Canadian force crossed the Niagara River from Chippawa and successfully attacked the American depot on the opposite shore. This probing raid led to a series of similar incursions into American territory all along the American frontier. (King's Bridge Park, former village of Chippawa, Niagara Falls.)

The Destruction of the "Caroline" 1837

Commemorates the daring exploit of Captain Andrew Drew, R.N., and a group of volunteers who, during the Rebellion of 1837-38, captured and destroyed an American-owned vessel the "Caroline", which had been supplying William Lyon Mackenzie's rebel forces on Navy island. This action almost precipitated war between Britain and the United States. (Niagara Parks Boulevard, 1½ miles south of Chippawa.)

Church of the Holy Trinity

Traces the history of this attractively designed Anglican church and its predecessor which was burned by supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie in 1839. (Former village of Chippawa, Niagara Falls.)

Father Louis Hennepin

This Recollet priest accompanied La Salle on the first voyage of the "Griffon", and later published a valuable account of his travels. The latter included the first recorded description of Niagara Falls. (Adjacent to the Falls.)

Church of St. John the Evangelist 1825

This simple Gothic Revival building was constructed largely through the efforts of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada 1818-1828. St. John's is one of the oldest remaining Anglican churches in the province. (Grounds of St. John's Church, Portage Road at Stamford Green, Niagara Falls.)

Sir Casimir S. Gzowski 1813-1898

Commemorates this outstanding 19th century construction engineer. He was a founder of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and the Administrator of Ontario 1896-97. (On the grounds of the Niagara Parks Commission's Administration Building, Niagara Falls.)

"Stamford Park"

Commemorates the country estate of one of the province's early lieutenant-governors, Sir Peregrine Maitland. Here he chose to spend much of his time during his ten-year period of office. (Highway 8, Mountain Road intersection, Niagara Falls.)

St. Andrew's

One of Ontario's finest examples of ecclesiastical Greek Revival architecture, its interior is virtually unaltered and contains the original high pulpit and box pews. (Simcoe Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Negro Burial Ground 1830

Marks the site of the Baptist church and burial ground of a once numerous Negro community at Niagara. (Mississauga Road, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Court-House and Gaol 1817-1866

Marks the site of the old Niagara court house and gaol built in 1817 and the scene of Robert Gourlay's trial and the slave riot of 1837. (Corner of Rye and Cottage Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

William Kirby's Home

In this house, built in 1818, the distinguished Canadian historian and novelist lived from 1857 until 1906. (Front Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Capture of Fort Niagara 1813

Marks the site from which British Forces embarked on the night of December 9, 1813 to capture Fort Niagara. (On the River Road about two miles from Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

The Field House

Built about 1800 by Gilbert Field, an early Loyalist settler in Niagara, it is one of the province's oldest remaining brick dwellings. This structure is owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation. (The Niagara Parkway, between Niagara-on-the-Lake and Queenston.)

First Newspaper 1793

Commemorates the publishing of the province's first newspaper "The Upper Canada Gazette," as well as another pioneer journal, "The Gleaner." (King Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)



Nelles Manor, Grimsby

**The Canada Constellation
1799-1800**

This was Upper Canada's earliest independent newspaper, and was published by two brothers, Silvester and Gideon Tiffany, who had emigrated from the United States. (Niagara Museum Grounds, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Memorial Hall 1906

Commemorates the first building in Ontario to be constructed solely for use as an historical museum. This plaque also commemorates Janet Carnochan, the noted historian of the Niagara peninsula. (Niagara Museum Grounds, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

**Lieutenant-Colonel John Butler
1725-96**

Born in Connecticut, this well-known Loyalist soldier and pioneer settler in the Niagara area obtained a large tract of land in the Mohawk Valley, N.Y. He was commissioned in the Indian Department and served with distinction in the Seven Years War. Forfeiting his estates at the outbreak of the American Revolution, he raised a Loyalist corps, "Butler's Rangers" which was the scourge of the rebel-held territory in New York State. The unit was disbanded in 1784, and led by their former commander, many settled in the Niagara Peninsula. (At Butler's Burying Ground, Niagara.)

McFarland House 1800

A very fine Georgian brick residence built by a United Empire Loyalist and used as a hospital by both British and American forces during the War of 1812. It is now operated as a museum by the Niagara Parks Commission. (About three miles from Niagara-on-the-Lake on the River Road to Queenston.)

**Joseph-Geneviève, Comte de
Puisaye**

A French Royalist émigré, he established a settlement a short distance north of York (Toronto) and in 1799 purchased and lived on the property adjacent to the site of this plaque. (East side of the Niagara Parkway about 4 miles south of Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

**The First Provincial Parliament
1792**

Commemorates the opening and subsequent sessions of the province's first parliament in Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake), then the capital of Upper Canada. (In front of the Town Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

McFarland House,
Niagara-on-the-Lake

**The Law Society of Upper
Canada 1797.**

This regulatory body, established to exercise control over the legal profession, was founded at Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake) then the provincial seat of government. (Southwest corner of Queen and Gate Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Niagara Agricultural Society

Commemorates the founding, by 1792, of the Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, the first organization in the province devoted to the improvement of agriculture. (Simcoe Park, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

St. Mark's Church

This historic Anglican church, built between 1804-1809 was used by the British as a hospital and by the Americans as a barracks during the War of 1812. (Byron Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Town of Niagara

Commemorates the first capital of this province. (Corner of King and Picton Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Founding of Port Colborne

The site of this community was chosen in 1831 as the southern terminus of the Welland Canal, and streets were laid out by the Company in 1834. It later developed as a wheat-shipping point, railway junction and industrial centre. (City Hall, Port Colborne.)

Founding of Port Robinson

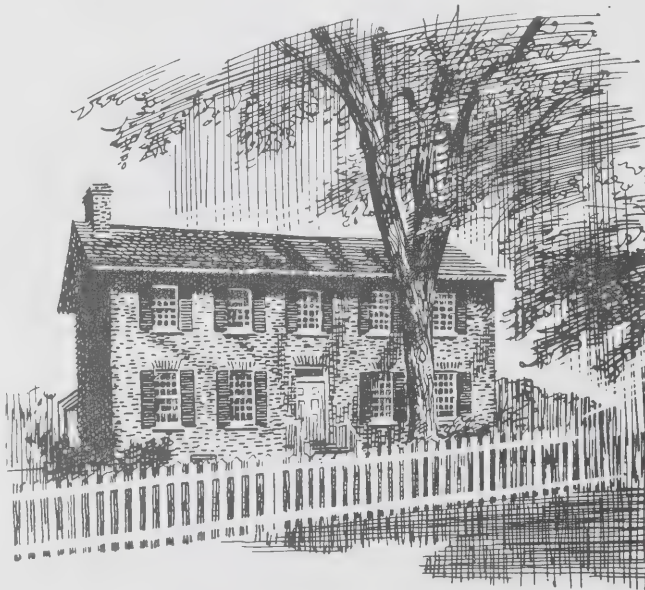
This community was originally the southern terminus of the old Welland Canal and during the mid-nineteenth century had a colourful history. (The public park, Port Robinson.)

**Major John Richardson
1796-1852**

One of Upper Canada's pioneer historians and authors, Richardson was born in Queenston. As a professional soldier he served in Canada, the West Indies and Spain. He published two newspapers in Upper Canada, and wrote many informative historical accounts and successful poems and novels. His epic poem "Tecumseh" and historical novel "Wacousta" together with his "War of 1812" are his best known works. (In front of Laura Secord Memorial School, Queenston.)

Queenston Baptist Church

Designed in the Gothic Revival style, this church was built 1842-45. In 1972 the building became the Queenston Library and Community Centre. (Queenston St., Queenston.)



The Colonial Advocate

Commemorates the founding in 1824 of this influential journal by William Lyon Mackenzie. (Mackenzie House, Queenston.)

Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe 1763-1851

Honours the soldier who, following the death of Isaac Brock, took over the command of the British and Canadian forces and won the Battle of Queenston Heights on October 13, 1812. (Beside Brock Monument, Queenston Heights.)

Laura Ingersoll Secord 1775-1868

Honours one of Canada's best-known heroines, whose courageous act during the War of 1812 has become legendary. (At the "Laura Secord Homestead", Partition and Queen Streets, Queenston.)

"Willowbank"

This fine example of Classic Revival architecture was constructed in 1833-35 for Alexander Hamilton, a prominent Niagara citizen. (On the grounds of "Willowbank", corner of Queen Street and Dee Road, Queenston.)

The Founding of Queenston

Commemorates the founding of one of the province's very early communities. Here lived such well-known figures as Laura Secord and William Lyon Mackenzie. (Grounds of Queenston Community Association Building, Dumfries and Queen Sts., Queenston.)

The Niagara Escarpment

Describes the well-known geological formation of which Queenston Heights forms a part. (Adjacent to the road leading from Highway 8A to the Brock Monument.)

The First Welland Canal

1824-1833

Describes the building of this very important connecting link between Lakes Ontario and Erie. It ran originally from Port Dalhousie to Port Robinson, and was completed to Port Colborne in 1833. (Centennial Gardens Park, St. Catharines.)

The Mack Centre of Nursing Education

Dr. Theophilus Mack, understanding the need for trained nurses, introduced the Florence Nightingale nursing system into Canada. In 1874, he established the St. Catharines Training School and Nurses' Home, later renamed in his honour. (In front of the Leonard Nurses' Home, St. Catharines General Hospital, Queenston St., St. Catharines.)

Brock University

The founding of the Niagara area's first university is described on this plaque. (De Cew Campus, Brock University, St. Catharines.)

William H. Merritt 1793-1862

One of the first settlers on the site of St. Catharines, Merritt was a pioneer in the field of transportation and was primarily responsible for the construction of the first Welland Canal, 1824-29. (Memorial Park, St. Catharines.)

Rev. Anthony Burns 1834-1862

Commemorates the life of a former Negro slave who escaped to Boston. His subsequent arrest caused serious riots in that city. Ransomed shortly after his return to the South, he eventually became a Baptist minister and settled in St. Catharines. (At the entrance to Victoria Lawn Cemetery, St. Catharines.)

The Founding of St. Catharines

Beginning as a point of intersection of several Indian trails, St. Catharines' development was fostered by the building of the Wel-

land Canal which made it a centre for water transportation. It became a leading flour-milling and ship-building centre and was incorporated as a city in 1876. (Near City Hall, St. Catharines.)

Lance-Corporal Fred Fisher, V.C. 1894-1915

Describes the courageous actions of this First World War hero, who won the Victoria Cross in April, 1915, during the second Battle of Ypres. (Memorial Park, St. Paul Street West, St. Catharines.)

The Royal Canadian Henley Regatta

This plaque commemorates the history of rowing and the establishment of the Canadian Henley, first held at Toronto in 1880. The site was moved in successive years, but since 1903 a section of the Old Welland Canal has been used. (Entrance to Henley Regatta Course Grandstand, Main Street, St. Catharines.)

The Burning of St. Davids 1814

Commemorates a tragic incident during the War of 1812 when an invading force of American soldiers razed St. Davids. Their commanding officer was later dismissed from the United States Army because of this action. (In front of St. Davids Public School.)

Christian Warner 1754-1833

A Loyalist from Albany County, N.Y., Warner served in Butler's Rangers during the American Revolution. He settled near St. Davids and became a leader of one of the earliest Methodist "Classes" in the province. (Warner Burying Ground near St. Davids.)

First Cotton Factory

Describes the opening, in the 1840's, of the first cotton factory, which burgeoned into an important provincial industry. (Jaycee's Centennial Park, Albert Street, Thorold.)



St. Mark's Church,
Niagara-on-the-Lake

The Founding of Thorold

Describes the growth of this settlement from its beginning in the 1820's during the construction of the Welland Canal to its incorporation as a City in 1975. (Battle of Beaverdams Historic Park, Thorold.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

George Herbert Locke

Educator and author. Chief Librarian of Toronto Public Library, 1908-37. (Located at the Municipal Building, Beamsville.)

Frenchman's Creek

On November 28, 1812, British troops of the 41st Regiment prevented American forces from destroying the bridge at Frenchman's Creek and cutting communications between Fort Erie and Chippawa. (Located on the Niagara Parkway between Chippawa and Fort Erie.)

Engagement of the Forty

Here, at the Forty Mile Creek, on June 8th, 1813, American Forces, retreating after the Battle of Stony Creek, were bombarded by a British flotilla under Sir James Lucas Yeo. (Located in Waterworks Park, Grimsby.)

Capture of the "Ohio" and "Somers"

On the night of August 12, 1814, Captain Alexander Dobbs, R.N., embarked with 70 seamen and marines in six bateaux, boarded and captured the "Ohio" and "Somers"; a third vessel, "Porcupine," escaped. (Located at Old Fort Erie, Fort Erie.)

Fort Erie

These restored walls and ramparts, built in 1805 — 1808, formed part of the third Fort Erie. It was dismantled in May, 1813, but rebuilt in January, 1814. On July 3rd, 1814,

it surrendered to invaders who made it the strong point of an entrenched camp. (Plaque located at the entrance to Old Fort Erie.)

Dulce et Decorum est Pro Patria Mori

In memory of the men who defended Fort Erie during its siege of 1814. (Fort Erie Park, Fort Erie.)

Butler's Rangers 1777-1784

A memorial to the loyalty and valiant service of the officers and soldiers of Butler's Corps of Rangers. After striving dauntlessly for seven years to maintain the unity of the Empire and sacrificing all their worldly possessions, they came as exiles into a wilderness to find new homes in this peninsula and to lay the foundation of a new province under the British flag. (Located near Butler's Burying Grounds, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Fort George

Constructed by order of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, 1796-99, Fort George served as the headquarters for Major-General Brock in 1812. The present works are a reconstruction done in 1937-40, and represent the Fort as it was in 1799-1813. Only the magazine of the original fort remains. (Located on the grounds of Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

The Battle of Fort George

On May 25, 1813, the American Fleet and the Batteries at Fort Niagara across the river began a devastating two-day bombardment of Fort George. On the 27th, a large American Force was landed, and after a brief engagement Brigadier-General John Vincent made an orderly withdrawal towards Burlington. (Located at Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Action at Butler's Farm

On July 8th, 1813, an outpost of the invading force, encamped near

Fort George, was defeated by a band of Six Nations and Western Indians, led by Chiefs John Norton and Blackbird and interpreters Michel Brisebois, Louis Langlade and Barnett Lyons. (Located at Butler's Burying Ground, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Treaties of Niagara

Commemorating the treaties concluded with the Chippewa and Mississauga Indians by Colonel Guy Johnson, May 9th, 1781, and Lieutenant Colonel John Butler, May 22nd, 1784. By them a great tract of fertile land, extending westward from Niagara River to the mouth of Catfish Creek on Lake Erie, was purchased for the settlement of United Empire Loyalists, disbanded soldiers, and expatriated Indians of the Six Nations. (Located at the Niagara Historical Museum, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

John Graves Simcoe, 1752-1806

A national historical plaque commemorates the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada at Navy Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Point Mississauga Lighthouse

The first on the Great Lakes, built of stone in 1804, by John Symington, under orders from Lieutenant-Governor Peter Hunter. Demolished in 1814 to make room for this Fort, its materials with debris from the ruined town of Niagara were incorporated in the tower. (Located at Fort Mississauga, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

William Kirby

Journalist, poet, novelist, historian. Author of "The Golden Dog" (Le Chien D'Or), and other works. (Located at the entrance to Town Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Fort Mississauga

Built in 1814, for the defence of this frontier and the security of the Niagara River. It was occupied as a

military post until 1845. (Located at Fort Mississauga, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Niagara Portage Road

This plaque commemorates the opening of the important by-pass route around the falls in 1788. (Located on Portage Road, in Niagara Falls.)

Battle of Lundy's Lane

This was the site of the bloodiest battle of the War of 1812. On the afternoon of July 25, 1814, Lieutenant-General Gordon Drummond with about 2,800 men engaged the invading American Army which had recently been victorious at Chippawa. The armies were evenly matched, and the six-hour battle lasted until darkness and heavy losses put an end to the fighting. (Located in Drummond Hill Cemetery, Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls.)

Navy Island Shipyard

At the Shipyard of Navy Island, the sloops "Charlotte" and "Huron," and the schooners "Boston," "Gladwin" and "Victory," were built in the years 1763-64. These were the first vessels that navigated the Upper Lakes under the British flag. Located near Chippawa. (Niagara Falls.)

Battle of Chippawa

Here on July 5, 1814, Major-General Riall commanding detachments of the 8th and 100th Regiments, the Royal Scots, the Lincoln militia and Indians attacked an invading American Force under Brigadier-General Winfield Scott. Superior American Musketry and Artillery forced the retirement of the British to Fort George. Located on the Niagara Parkway, Chippawa. (Niagara Falls.)

Vrooman's Battery

The Battery consisted of one 24-pounder cannon mounted within a crescent-shaped earthwork, and

was engaged in the Battle of Queenston Heights on October 13th, 1812. (Located on Niagara Boulevard, Queenston.)

Brock's Monument

Monument and tomb of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock who fell in the Battle of Queenston Heights, October 13, 1812. Inside the monument are plaques commemorating Sir Isaac Brock and his aide-de-camp, Lt. Col. John McDonnell.

Fort Drummond

This double fortification was built by military labour for the defence of this frontier in May and June, 1814, and named in honour of Sir Gordon Drummond. (Located near the General Brock Monument, Queenston Heights.)

The Battle of Queenston Heights

This plaque commemorates the Battle of Queenston Heights, October 13, 1812, in which Major General Isaac Brock was killed and Major General Van Rensselaer's American forces were defeated by Major General Sheaffe and his force of British regulars, militia and Indians. (Located on Queenston Heights.)

Laura Ingersoll Secord

A courageous heroine who conveyed information to Capt. Fitzgibbon, resulting in his victory of Beaver Dams in 1812. (Queenston Heights, Queenston.)

Ridgeway Battlefield

In memory of the officers and men of the Queen's Own Rifles, 13th Hamilton Battalion, Caledonia and York Rifle Companies of Haldimand, who fought here in defence of their country against Fenian Raiders on June 2nd, 1866. (Located south of Garrison Road, Ridgeway.)

William Hamilton Merritt 1793-1862

A pioneer merchant and industrialist, Merritt was primarily responsible for the construction of the first Welland Canal 1824-29. Active in provincial politics from 1832 to 1862. (Located at Lock No. 3, Welland Canal, St. Catharines.)

Battle of Beaver Dams

After the Battle of Stoney Creek in 1813, the Americans sent a force under Lieut. Col. Charles G. Boerstler to dislodge and destroy the troublesome British fighting scouts in the area. Here, after a short skirmish fought by Caughnawagas and Mohawks in the defence of Canada, Boerstler surrendered to Lieut. James Fitzgibbon of the British Army on June 24, 1813. (Located in Thorold.)

Ernest Alexander Cruikshank

Historian, soldier, magistrate; warden of Welland County, 1886. First Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. (Located at the Court House Building, Welland.)

Battle of Cooks Mills

On October 19, 1814, British forces under Lieutenant General Gordon Drummond engaged American forces under Major General George Izard at Cooks Mills. The American forces were forced to withdraw thus averting a planned assault on Fort Niagara. (Located on the main road between Welland and Chippawa at Cooks Mills.)

The Old Welland Canal

On November 30th, 1824, the first sod of the old Welland Canal was cut by George Keefer, President of the Welland Canal Company, in the presence of William Hamilton Merritt, chief promoter of the enterprise which connected Lakes Erie and Ontario for ship navigation. (Located near the Bridge at Allandburg on Highway 20 between Welland and Niagara Falls.)

Museums

Algonquin Park Museum.

This museum is located in the Park and may be reached from Highway 16, which passes through the Park's southern portion. The building contains displays relating to the fish, wildlife and geology of Algonquin Park. An audio-visual programme which introduces the Park's natural history, human history and resource management is shown continuously in the Museum Theatre.

Open: May 1 to mid-June, weekends only 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Mid-June to July and Sept. 5 to mid-Oct., daily, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; July 1 to Sept. 4 daily, 9.30 a.m.-8 p.m.

Algonquin Pioneer Logging Exhibit, Algonquin Park.

Located just inside the East Gate on Highway 60, this exhibit illustrates the story of early logging in Algonquin Park and contains interesting displays, replicas, and an audio-visual programme relating to this vital pioneering industry. Open from May 1 to mid-Oct. Weekends only from May 1 to mid-June, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. From mid-June to July 1, daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. From July 1 to Labour Day, daily 9:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. From Labour Day to mid-Oct., daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Northern Ontario Trapper's Museum, Marten River.

This museum is located on Highway 11 between North Bay and Temagami a few miles north of the Marten River Provincial Park. Interesting displays tell the story of trapping in the early days to present and features a good exhibit of natural history specimens. An audio-visual programme illustrates methods, equipment and management of trapping employed in Northern Ontario at present. Open from May 1 to October 15,

Nipissing District continued

daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. From mid-June to mid-Sept., hours extended to 9 p.m.

Voyageur Canoe Exhibit, Samuel de Champlain Provincial Park, Hwy. 17, 8 miles west of Mattawa.

Exhibit features a 38-foot, birch-bark canoe, authentic replica of the giant Montreal canoe, the trade vessel of the North West Fur Company about 1800. Also included are an explorers' exhibit, conducted hikes, moonlight canoe hike, film and slide programmes, children's programme, and self-guided trails, most with historical themes. Exhibits open continuously from May to Sept. Conducted services from late June to Labour Day. Trails always open.

Sturgeon River House, Sturgeon Falls.

This museum is located on the Sturgeon River on the site of an original Hudson's Bay post. The museum displays depict the story of the fur trade, and the development of the area. The site may be reached by proceeding one mile west of Sturgeon Falls on Highway 17 to the intersection of a County road, then south on the County road for 3 miles to the shores of the Sturgeon River and the museum. Open: June 15 to Sept 10, Mon. through Sat. 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Sun. 11.30 a.m.-7.00 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Brent Crater

This large circular depression is thought to have been created as the result of the high speed impact of a giant meteorite that occurred about 450 million years ago. (At the site in Algonquin Park, about 4 miles northeast of the village of Brent).

***Canoe Route to the West**

This plaque commemorates the famous trans-Canada canoe route. Erected at the junction of the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers, it notes some of the well known historic figures who passed this way. (Legion Park, Mattawa.)

Mattawa House 1837

Commemorates the former Hudson's Bay trading post, which stood at this junction of historic canoe routes, and formed the nucleus of the community of Mattawa. (Hudson Bay Point, Mattawa.)

Jean Nicolet

Honours one of the earliest French explorers in Canada. For at least eight years commencing in 1620, he lived with the native tribes in the Lake Nipissing area. He is generally credited with the discovery of Lake Michigan in 1634. (Lee Park, North Bay.)

La Vase Portages

To mark the three portages which connected Trout Lake and the lower La Vase River, and formed part of the great canoe route from Montreal to the West. It was traversed by many of Canada's most famous explorers, missionaries and fur traders. (Highway 17, 2½ miles east of North Bay.)

The Ontario Northland Railway

This pioneer northern railway was begun in 1902 at North Bay and in 1932 reached James Bay. Along its route many new communities and mines were established, and it was primarily responsible for the rapid development of northeastern Ontario. (In front of Tourist Information Centre, Regina and Main Streets, North Bay.)

***The Founding of Sturgeon Falls**

Commemorates the establishment and growth of this community during the 1880's and 1890's. (Champlain Lookout, Front St., Sturgeon Falls.)

"Grey Owl" 1888-1938

Commemorates the famous author and conservationist, Archibald Belaney. (Finlayson Point Provincial Camping Grounds, Temagami.)

***The Reverend Charles Alfred Marie Paradis 1848-1926**

Commemorates the missionary and colonization work of this pioneer priest of the Lake Timiskaming area. In addition he was a writer, artist and prospector and encouraged the settlement of the Verner region. (St. John the Baptist Church, Main Street, Verner.)

National Historical Marker

Mattawa Portage

Main canoe route to the Great Lakes, Plains, Rockies and beyond, used by Indians, and by explorers, traders, and missionaries, French and English. (Located in Memorial Park, Mattawa.)



The Barnum House, Grafton

Northumberland County

Museums and Galleries

Presqu'ile Provincial Park Museum, R.R. #5, Brighton.

This museum is located in a former lighthouse keeper's residence on the shore of Lake Ontario and displays illustrate early settlement, animals and birds peculiar to the region. Open to the public from May 18 to Labour Day, daily, 9:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Proctor House, North Young Street, Brighton.

This restored merchant's mansion of 1860 is located in the Proctor Park Conservation Area. Open from May 21 to June 19: Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays, 1 to 4 p.m. From June 25 to Sept. 5, Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays, 1 to 4 p.m.

**The Art Gallery of Cobourg,
Victoria Hall,
55 King St. West, Cobourg.**

Open all year, Tue. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Wed., Thur. and Fri. evenings, 7 to 9 p.m. Sundays, 1 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

**The Bell Collection,
Danforth Road, Cobourg.**

A private collection of artifacts circa 1730 to 1930.
Open in the summer months by appointment only.

**Barnum House Museum,
Grafton.**

This fine old house, built before 1820 in the Neo-Classic style, is furnished to represent the home of a mid-nineteenth century country gentleman and is located on Highway 2 about ½ mile west of Grafton.
Open: May 5 to Oct. 14, Sundays and holidays, 2-5 p.m. During July and Aug., open daily, 2-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

Loss of the "Speedy"

Commemorates the tragic sinking of the schooner "Speedy" which foundered off Presqu'île Point, Lake Ontario in October, 1804. On board were some of Upper Canada's leading citizens on their way to attend a murder trial at the "capital" of the Newcastle District which was then situated at Presqu'île Point. (Grounds of Museum in Presqu'île Provincial Park, Brighton.)

Founders of Campbellford

Describes the founding of this settlement and the persons responsible for its development. (Campbellford.)

Victoria Hall 1860

A fine example of early Victorian architecture completed in 1860. (In front of the Town Hall, Cobourg.)

Victoria College

This was the original home of the college which is now federated with the University of Toronto. The building was commenced in 1832 and the college's first president was the Rev. Egerton Ryerson. (In front of the Ontario Hospital, Cobourg.)

William Weller 1788-1863

Honours the province's leading stage coach proprietor (circa 1830-56). He was famous for his record-breaking drive from Toronto to Montreal in 1840 to convey Governor General Charles Poulett Thomson to the latter town. (North end of Victoria Park, Cobourg.)

**Cobourg and Peterborough
Railway 1852-1898**

One of the lines built during the great period of railway construction in the 1850s. Like many others of its time, it was a financial failure and left the town heavily in debt. (University Avenue, Cobourg.)

**Honourable James Cockburn
1819-1883**

A father of Confederation, Cockburn was one of the representatives from Canada West at the 1864 Quebec Conference. He later became the first Speaker of the new House of Commons at Ottawa. (Hon. James Cockburn Centennial Gardens, Cobourg.)

Marie Dressler 1868-1934

Commemorates this internationally famous actress who was born in

Cobourg. (St. Peter's Anglican Church, 240 College St., Cobourg.)

Harwood

Describes the founding of this community which developed in the 1850s primarily as a result of the arrival of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway in 1854. (The Community Hall, Harwood, about 14 miles north of Cobourg.)

Gore's Landing

Describes the founding of this community in the 1840s, and commemorates some of its famous residents. (Opposite the Anglican church rectory, Gore's Landing.)

Barnum House 1817

One of the finest remaining examples of a frame domestic Georgian structure in Ontario, it was built by Col. Eliakim Barnum who had emigrated from Vermont in 1808. (Grafton.)

The Founding of Hastings

The growth of this community was greatly assisted by the canalization of the Trent Waterway begun in 1837 and completed five years later. Originally known as "Crooks Rapids", it was later renamed Hastings, and incorporated as a Village in 1874. (Picnic Park, north side of the Trent River, Hastings.)

Founding of Port Hope

This town derives its origin from a group of settlers brought to the area in 1793. Its name was adopted in 1818 despite local pressure to call it "Toronto". (On the grounds of the Port Hope Town Hall.)

Bluestone House 1834

This fine old home, built by John David Smith, a prosperous Port Hope merchant, is an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture. (Dorset Street, Port Hope.)

St. Mark's Church 1822

Commemorates this attractive pioneer church, which was originally consecrated to St. John the Evangelist. Here, on July 26, 1959, H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Prince Philip attended morning service. (St. Mark's Church, King Street, Port Hope.)

J.D. Kelly, 1862-1958

Commemorates this gifted painter and illustrator who is best known for his meticulously researched portrayals of events in Canadian history. (Percy Township Centennial Park, Warkworth.)

The Wicklow Church 1824

Commemorates the oldest surviving Baptist chapel in Ontario. (Wicklow.)

National Historic Site

Victoria Hall

This building, designed by the architect Kivas Tully, is representative of the finer public buildings of mid-nineteenth century Canada and is one of the most impressive town halls in Ontario. (Located at Town Hall, Cobourg.)

Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality

Museums and Galleries

Cumberland Township Heritage Museum

The former Vars CNR railway station is now located ½ mile east of the village of Cumberland on Regional Road #34. It houses the collection of the Carleton and West Russell Historical Society. Open from June 1 to Thanksgiving, weekdays 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Weekends, 1 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays unless a public holiday.

The Long Island Mill (Watson's Mill), Manotick.

This is a water-powered flour and grist mill which began operations in 1860. The mill is currently under restoration and some areas may be closed to the public. Open: June through Sept., Weekdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; weekends, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Bytown Museum, Lock 3, Rideau Canal, Ottawa.

This old stone building, constructed by Lieutenant-Colonel John By as a commissariat store, office and treasury during the building of the Rideau Canal, now houses a collection of artifacts relating to Colonel By, the canal and the history of Ottawa and vicinity. Open: May to October, daily, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Wednesdays, 12 noon-5 p.m. Other times by appointment (June to Oct. only).

Boy Scouts of Canada Historical Museum, 1345 Baseline Road, Ottawa.

This museum is devoted to relating a portion of the life story of Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the movement, and to the history of Scouting in Canada. Open all year, weekdays 9 a.m.-4

p.m., Sat. by appointment. Closed Sundays and Holidays.

Laurier House, 335 Laurier Ave. East, Ottawa.

This Victorian mansion, built in 1878, served as the residence of two Canadian Prime Ministers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and William Lyon Mackenzie King. While much of the interior has been retained in the original setting of Mr. King's era, rooms are also devoted to a collection of the Lauriers' furniture and memorabilia. A re-creation of the study of Lester B. Pearson is also open and houses the contents of his original study. Open Tue. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays, Good Friday, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

National Museum of Natural Sciences, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

This museum is located in the east wing of the Victoria Memorial Museum Building. Open from May 1 to Labour Day, Tue. and Wed., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Thur. to Sunday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. For the remainder of the year, Tue. to Sun., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Mondays and Christmas Day.

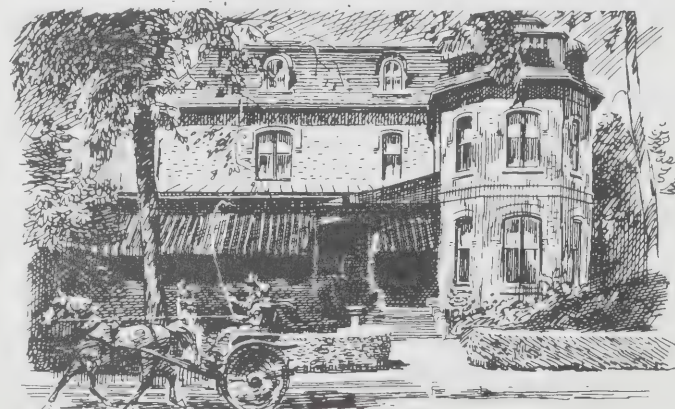
National Museum of Man, Metcalf and McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

Located in the Victoria Memorial Museum Building, this museum features new displays that involve and intrigue visitors with artifacts and data of the cultural and historical heritage of Canada's varied population. Open from May 1 to Labour Day, Tue. and Wed., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Thur. to Sun., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. For the remainder of the year, Tue. to Sun., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Mondays and Christmas Day.

National museum of Science and Technology, 1867 St. Laurent Blvd., (at Russell Road), Ottawa.

Participation and test of skills is part of the learning experience at this museum which exhibits Canada's role in Science and Technology with locomotives and trains, vintage automobiles, carriages and sleighs, aircraft, agricultural implements, a physics hall, communications, marine transport, timepieces, meteorology and astronomy. An observatory housing a 15-inch refracting telescope pres-

Laurier House, Ottawa



ents evening programmes Tuesday through Friday at dusk. This must be booked in advance by telephoning the Observatory at 998-9520. Open all year, daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. From mid-Sept. to mid-May, closed Mondays.

The National Aeronautical Collection, Rockcliffe Airfield, Ottawa.

This outstanding collection of aircraft is part of the National Museum of Science and Technology. There are 92 aircraft in the collection illustrating world development of the flying machine with particular emphasis on Canadian achievements. Open all year, daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. From Sept. 9 to May 19, closed Mondays.

Canadian War Museum, 330-350 Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

This museum, a component of the National Museum of Man, is concerned with research, exhibits and publications in military history and houses an extensive collection of memorabilia ranging from military art to tanks. Special exhibition April 1977 to January 1978: "Gunfire on the Great Lakes". Open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Christmas Day.

The National Gallery of Canada, Elgin Street, (between Slater and Albert Sts.), Ottawa.

Located across from the National Arts Centre, the Gallery maintains extensive collections of Canadian, European and Contemporary art. Scheduled exhibitions for 1977: May 27 to July 31: "Jack Bush"; July 15 to August 21: "The Evolution of Landscape"; Sept.-Oct.: "John Vanderpant - Photographs"; Nov. 4 to Dec. 11: "Topographical Landscape in England and Canada, 1760-1840". Open: Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Thur. evenings to 10 p.m. Sundays and holidays, 2 to 6 p.m.

Closed Mondays from Labour Day to May. Closed Christmas Day.

The Canadian Ski Museum, 457A Sussex Drive, Ottawa.
Exhibits in this museum portray the history and development of skiing, with emphasis on the sport in Canada.
Open all year, Tue. to Sat., 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

National Postal Museum, Confederation Heights, Ottawa.
This museum is located in the Sir Alexander Campbell Building, Canada Post Office Headquarters, corner of Heron Road and Riverside Drive South. A postal history of Canada is displayed through artifacts, postage stamps, photographs, documents and models.
Open all year, Tue. to Sat., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 12 noon to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays and Christmas Day.

Sussex Annex Works Gallery (SAW Gallery) 72 Rideau Street Ottawa
Features works by new artists and specializes in works of an experimental and non-commercial nature.
Hours: Monday to Saturday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Evenings: Wed. to Sun.: 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Osgoode Township Historical Society Museum, Highway 31, Vernon.
Located in a recently-vacated, two-room public school on Hwy 31, 20 miles south of Ottawa, this museum houses a collection of artifacts and records of pioneer days in Osgoode Township.
Open from May 1 to October 31, Friday, Saturday and Sundays, 1 to 5 p.m. Also open public holidays.

Provincial Plaques

Christ Church
Marks one of the earliest churches in the Rideau region built in 1831-32 to serve the Anglican congregation formed some ten years earlier. In 1834 it was consecrated as Christ Church by the Right Reverend Charles James Stewart, Bishop of Quebec. (Christ Church, Burritt's Rapids).

Christ Church 1838
This handsome stone church, built in the style of the early Gothic Revival, served the area's earliest Anglican settlers. (On the grounds of the church, Third Line, Huntley Twp. about 3 miles from Carp.)

The Long Island Mill
Marks this fine old stone structure which began operation in 1860, and its builders, Moss Kent Dickinson and Joseph Merrill Currier. (Manotick.)

***Brig.-Gen. Ernest Alexander Cruikshank 1853-1939**
Honours a noted local historian and soldier who served as the first Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. (Grounds of the Canadian War Museum, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa.)

***Carleton University**
Commemorates the establishment of one of Canada's major universities in 1942. (On campus between library and Access Road, Ottawa.)

***Philip Dansken Ross 1858-1949**
Honours the outstanding journalist and sportsman who twice stroked four-oared crews to Dominion championships and helped to found the Canadian Press and the Ontario Hockey Association. (Journal Towers, Kent Street, Ottawa.)

***Charlotte Whitton, O.C., C.B.E., 1896-1975**
Honours this politician and author who worked energetically in social welfare causes and who became in 1951 the first woman mayor of Canada's capital. (City Hall, Ottawa.)

***Major Edward J. G. Holland, V.C. 1878-1948**
Honours an early winner of the Victoria Cross who was awarded this coveted medal for his heroic actions during the South African War. (Royal Canadian Legion, 110 Argyle St., Ottawa.)

***The Founding of Ottawa**
This marker describes the founding of Canada's capital by Lieut.-Col. John By, R.E., in whose honour it was originally named "Bytown". (Grounds of the Centennial Centre, Confederation Square, Ottawa.)

***University of Ottawa**
Commemorates the founding of Canada's oldest bilingual university. (University Administration Building, Ottawa.)

***The Nile Voyageurs 1884-85**
In 1884 a British expeditionary force, commanded by Viscount Wolseley, was sent up the Nile River to rescue Major-General Charles Gordon who was besieged in Khartoum. Wolseley, familiar with the talents of Canadian rivermen, requested the recruitment of a group of voyageurs to take the expedition's boats through the dangerous cataracts of the Nile. (Kitchissippi Lookout, Island Park Drive, Ottawa.)

***Commissariat Building 1827**
The oldest existing stone building in Ottawa. It was used as a storehouse, office and treasury during the construction of the Rideau Canal by Lt.-Col. John By, R.E. (Bytown Museum beside the locks at foot of Rideau Canal, Ottawa.)

St. John's Anglican Church 1823
Commemorates the founding of a pioneer congregation and the first church to be commenced in what is now the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. (St. John's Church, Richmond.)

Richmond Military Settlement 1818
Commemorates the establishment of a settlement at the site of Richmond village and in its vicinity. Many of these settlers were discharged veterans of the 99th Regiment. The project was supervised by the Quartermaster General's Department and formed part of a series of military settlements in the Rideau area. (Agricultural Fair Grounds, Richmond.)

The Honourable Hamnet Pinhey 1784-1857
A "King's Messenger" and blockade runner during the Napoleonic Wars, Pinhey was allowed 1,000 acres of land in March Township for his services. Here he established his estate "Horaceville". Some of its structures, erected in the 1820s and 1830s, still remain in existence either as a whole or in the form of substantial ruins. Later he became prominent in community affairs and served in several public offices. ("Horaceville", near South March.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Douglas Brymner
To commemorate the public services of Douglas Brymner, first Dominion Archivist who contributed in large measure to the establishment of the Public Archives of Canada. (Located in Dominion Archives, Ottawa.)

Sir Sandford Fleming

Pioneer in world communication. Designer of the first Canadian postage stamp, 1851, and promoter of the System of Standard Time. (Located at Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.)

Duncan Campbell Scott

Writer, poet and civil servant. President of the Royal Society of Canada 1921-22, and also President of the Canadian Authors Association 1931-33. (Located in the Edwards Buildings, 108 Lisgar St., Ottawa.)

Laurier House—Home of Two Prime Ministers of Canada

Erected in 1878, this house was purchased in 1897 by the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who occupied it until his death in 1919. Later it was bequeathed by Lady Laurier to the Right Honourable William Lyon MacKenzie King, whose residence it was from 1923-1950. He in turn bequeathed it to the Nation. (Located at corner of Laurier & Chapel Streets, Ottawa.)

Ottawa Teachers' College

Designed by the architect W. R. Strickland and built in 1875 by J. Forin, the Ottawa Teachers' College was the second institution of its type to be established in Ontario. (Located at 195 Elgin St., Ottawa.)

Diamond Jenness, 1886-1969

Considered to be the dean of Canadian anthropologists, Jenness is best known for his work on the Copper Eskimos and his identification of the Dorset culture. (Plaque is located in the entrance lobby, Victoria Memorial Museum Building, McLeod St., Ottawa.)

The Rideau Canal

This tablet commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the construction of the Rideau Canal in September, 1826, under the direction of Lieutenant

Colonel John By, R.E. (Located on Bridge near the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.)

Meeting of Parliament in National Museum

After the burning of the Parliament Buildings on February 3rd 1916, the House of Commons and the Senate met here until the new Parliament Buildings were completed in 1920. (Located at the National Museum, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets, Ottawa.)

Earncliffe

This was the home of the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, first Prime Minister of Canada. This house was built in 1855-57. Sir John lived here until his death on June 6, 1891. (Located on Sussex Drive, Ottawa.)

Samuel de Champlain

King's geographer, navigator, explorer, founder of the City of Quebec, and Governor of New France. (Located at Nepean Point, Ottawa.)

Duke of Richmond

In memory of the service, devotion and death of Charles Lennox, Fourth Duke of Richmond, soldier and Governor-in-Chief of Canada. (Located on Richmond Road, North Richmond.)

William Frederick King 1854-1916

An English born mathematician—through his initiative the Dominion Observatory in Ottawa, the Geodetic Survey of Canada and the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria were founded. (Dominion Observatory Building, Ottawa.)

Oxford County

Museums and Galleries

Beachville District Historical Society Museum, Highway #2, Beachville

This museum is located in the former Anglican Church building on Hwy. #2 and features displays of local history.

Open: Victoria Day weekend to Thanksgiving, Wed., Fri., weekends and holiday Mondays, 1 to 5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Oxford County Museum School, Burgessville

This is a 1905 two-room brick school with enclosed bell tower. The Museum Room houses artifacts of early Ontario education, while the Teaching Room is typical of the early 1900's. Here visiting classes are taught lessons from the past.

Visitors are welcome on an appointment basis. Call [519] 424-9815 for arrangements.

Norwich and District Museum, Stover Street, Norwich.

This museum is located in the former "Friends Meeting" building, on Stover Street at the north end of the village of Norwich. The museum features the trek the Quakers or "Friends" made from Dutchess County, New York and Pennsylvania, and depicts pioneer life and Quaker culture in the district.

A recent acquisition, an agricultural barn, houses old farm machinery and implements. Open: May 1 to Thanksgiving, Wed. and weekends only, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Also open on public holidays. Other times by appointment.

Tillsonburg and District Historical Museum, Tillsonburg.

Housed in a converted armoury, this museum is located in Memorial Park, beside Lake Lisgar. Displays

include prints and artifacts relating to local history of the area. Open daily from May to October, 2-5 p.m. (School groups by appointment any time during the year.)

The Oxford Museum, City Square, Woodstock

Situated in the historic City Hall, built 1851-52, this museum is housed in one of Ontario's most attractive old municipal buildings which some years ago was designated a national historic site. The large collection illustrates the story of the settlement and development of Oxford County and its wildlife. Open all year, Sept. to June: Tues. to Sat. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. July and August: Tues. to Fr., 10 a.m.-12 noon and 2 p.m.-5 p.m. (Open any day by appointment for group tours.)

Woodstock Art Gallery (Woodstock Public Library), 445 Hunter Street, Woodstock.

Situated one block north of Dundas Street (Hwy. 2), this gallery features a permanent Canadian collection as well as changing exhibits throughout the year.

Open Monday to Friday, 12 noon to 9 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 1 to 5 p.m. Closed statutory holidays.

Provincial Plaques

"The Old Stage Road"

This pioneer highway, opened in the closing decade of the eighteenth century, was for many years the preferred road to the Detroit River settlements. (Central School Grounds, East Oxford Township.)

Henry John Cody 1868-1951

This distinguished Canadian churchman and educationist was born at Embro. For his outstanding contributions in the fields of education and religion he was made a C.M.G. by King George VI. (Embro.)

Museums

Magnetawan Historical Museum, Hwy 520 at the Magnetawan Lock, Village of Magnetawan.

This cement structure was built in 1925 to house the machinery and turbine that supplied the first electricity for the Village of Magnetawan. The plant and turbine have been restored and a series of showcases display artifacts of the area. A log cabin has been moved to the site and is being furnished as a pioneer home with furniture and artifacts made in the 1880's by Charles Younger and donated to the museum by his great granddaughter.

Open from the last weekend in June to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tours by appointment.

Nipissing Township Museum, Highway 654, Nipissing

This museum is located in a former church built over 90 years ago of locally felled logs in the village of Nipissing on Highway 654, some 14 miles south-west of Callander. Pioneer artifacts are on display, as well as materials relating to the history and settlement of the township.

Open daily, May to September, 12 noon to 8 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Magnetawan River Steam Navigation

The first steamboat on the Magnetawan River was built in 1879. The steamer service operated until about 1934, and provided the only efficient means of transportation for passengers and freight between the railhead at Burks Falls and the scattered settlements along the river. (Burks Falls.)

school in 1890 and was closed in 1926. (At the site of the former college, Wilson and College Streets, Woodstock.)

Thomas 'Carbide' Willson 1860-1915

Commemorates this early electrical engineer who discovered the first commercial process for the production of calcium carbide, a chemical compound used in the manufacture of acetylene gas. (210 Vansittart Avenue, Woodstock.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Old Town Hall

Constructed in 1851-52, this building housed the local government and also served at various times as lecture hall, opera house, and assize court. The design is a particularly fine example of colonial adaptation from British models of the period. (Located at Old Town Hall, Woodstock.)

First Cheese Factory

The first cheese factory in Canada was established in the county of Oxford in 1864. The Canadian Dairymen's Association was founded at Ingersoll in 1867. (Located at Post Office, Ingersoll.)

Sir Francis Hincks

Francis Hincks was born in Ireland in 1803. He came to the Canadas in 1830 and in 1841 was elected as Member for Oxford. He joined the Reformers in the struggle for Responsible Government. As Finance Minister in the Macdonald government he framed the Bank Act of 1871.

George Tillson 1782-1864

Commemorates the founding of Tillsonburg and its founder. This community, known originally as Dereham Forge, grew around the sawmill and foundry that Tillson established. (In front of Town Hall, Tillsonburg.)

Wolverton Hall

Marks this fine old brick house, built about 1854-55 by Enos Wolverton, the founder of Wolverton village. (Wolverton Hall, Wolverton.)

Rev. Newton Wolverton 1846-1932

An educationist and Baptist minister, Wolverton established at Woodstock College, where he was the principal, Canada's first manual training department. (In front of College Avenue Secondary School, Woodstock.)

Captain Andrew Drew, R.N. 1792-1878

Commemorates the doughty naval officer who helped to found Woodstock, and who during the Rebellion of 1837-38 led the raiders who destroyed the American steamer "Caroline" which had been supplying William Lyon Mackenzie's forces on Navy Island in the Niagara River. (Grounds of his former residence on Rathbourne Street, Woodstock.)

St. Paul's Church 1834

This church is associated with the very early days of Woodstock and was financed through the efforts of Admiral Henry Vansittart and built under the direction of Captain Andrew Drew, R.N. (Woodstock.)

Woodstock College

Commemorates the famous co-educational institution sponsored by the Baptists which was opened in 1860. At one time it was expected to attain full university status, but became purely a boys' preparatory

The Big Cheese 1866

Marks the nearby site of the early factory which manufactured in 1866 the giant cheese which was shipped to England to advertise the famous cheese industry of Oxford County. (South of Ingersoll on Highway 19.)

Founders of Ingersoll

Commemorates Major Thomas Ingersoll and his son Charles who were responsible for the first major settlement of the Townships of West, North, and East Oxford, and founded the community of Ingersoll. (Beside Thomas Street Bridge, Ingersoll.)

Ingersoll Town Hall 1856

Commemorates this pioneer municipal building which was completed in 1856 in the popular Italianate style. Its commodious auditorium was used for public meetings by many of the prominent figures of the day. (On the wall of the Ingersoll Town Hall.)

The Norwich Quaker Settlement

The story of one of Upper Canada's most successful Quaker settlements which was established in Norwich Township in 1811. (At the Quaker Pioneer Cemetery, Norwich.)

Harold Adams Innis 1894-1952

Commemorates one of Canada's outstanding economic historians at his birthplace, Innisfree Farm. (Innisfree Farm, 2 miles west of Otterville.)

Colonel Thomas Hornor 1767-1834

Honours the pioneer settler of Blenheim Township who took up land there in 1795, and built the first sawmill and first grist-mill in what is now Oxford County. A justice of the peace and registrar for Oxford and Middlesex, he was the first member of the legislative assembly to be elected for Oxford. (Princeton Cemetery, Princeton.)

Canoe Route to the West

This plaque marks a link in the historic canoe route from Montreal to the West. This route ascended the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended the swift French River to Georgian Bay and the upper Great Lakes. Most of the famous explorers, missionaries and fur traders of the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries passed this way. (Southern approach of bridge crossing the French River on Highway 69.)

Magnetawan Lock

This lock, completed in 1886, was built so that considerable boat traffic on the Magnetawan River could overcome the rapids at Magnetawan village and serve the additional ten miles of river leading to Ahmic Harbour. (Near the lock, Magnetawan.)

The Rosseau-Nipissing Road

This "colonization road" was constructed between 1866 and 1873. It opened up the Parry Sound district to settlement and greatly assisted the region's important lumbering operations. (Plaques mark this road at three locations: at the Rosseau Community Hall, Hwy. 532 and Victoria St., Rosseau; at the Village of Magnetawan; and near the Municipal Building, Village of Nipissing.)

Lake Nipissing

Outlines the geological history of this lake, which began about 9,000 B.C. when the glacial ice started its retreat from that area for the last time. (Callander Lookout, near North Bay.)

Founding of Parry Sound

Commemorates the founding of this community by the Beatty family. (In front of the Municipal Building, Parry Sound.)

The Sinking of the "Waubuno" 1879

Tells the story of this well-known marine disaster. The "Waubuno" was a side-wheeler of some 200 tons which ran a passenger and freight service between Collingwood and Parry Sound. It was lost with all hands in November, 1879, during a violent storm. (Market Square Park, Parry Sound.)

Peel Regional Municipality

Museums and Galleries

County of Peel Museum and Art Gallery, 7 Wellington St. East, Brampton

This museum depicts the development of agriculture, transportation and community life in the 19th century. The gallery has a continuing programme of changing art shows. Open daily all year, 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

City of Brampton Public Library and Art Gallery Chinguacousy Branch 150 Central Park Drive, Bramalea

Open: Tue. to Fri.: 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sat.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun.: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Erindale College Art Gallery, Mississauga Campus of the University of Toronto, Mississauga Road, less than one mile north of Dundas St., Mississauga

Exhibits change monthly from Sept. to April. The College's permanent collection is on display during the summer. Open weekdays 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Weekends, 2 to 5 p.m.

Lewis Bradley Pioneer Museum, Meadow Wood and Orr Roads, Mississauga

Located in Meadow Wood Park near Lake Ontario, this museum can be reached from Highway 2 south on Meadow Wood Road or Clarkson Road. The house and park property were once owned by the Bradley family, among Toronto Township's earliest settlers, who took out land patents in 1810. This house was built about 1830 and removed from its original site, a short distance away, for preservation.

Open from April to Dec. 7, Mon., Tue., and Wed., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 12 noon to 5 p.m.

Mississauga Public Library & Art Gallery, 110 Dundas Street West, Mississauga

Open Mon. to Fri., 3:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 1 to 5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Bolton

Describes the establishment of this community in the 1820s and its development until its first incorporation in 1872 (Old section of Highway 50, Queen Street North, Bolton.)

The Founding of Brampton

Commemorates the founding and early development of this community. It was named after Brampton, England. (Pioneer Cemetery, 345 Main St. N., Brampton.)

Sir William Pearce Howland 1811-1907

Canada's only American-born Father of Confederation. (Confederation Square, Toronto Township Offices, Cooksville.)

The Rev. James Magrath at St. Peters

Commemorates the Rev. Magrath, a prominent settler and clergyman in the area, and St. Peter's. In 1887 the original St. Peter's, built in 1827, was replaced by the present stone church designed in a modified Gothic style. (At St. Peter's Anglican Church, near the intersection of Mississauga Road and Dundas Street West, Erindale.)

Canada's First Aerodrome

Relates the story of the establishment of the first formal airfield and flying school in Canada. (Lake-

Perth County

shore Blvd., W., ½ mile west of Dixie Road.)

The Hon. Thomas Laird Kennedy 1878-1959

After serving with distinction in the First World War, Kennedy was elected to the provincial parliament in 1919 as a Conservative member for Peel. He served as Minister of Agriculture 1930-34 and 1943-52. He was also Prime Minister of Ontario 1948-1949. (At Dixie Public School, 1120 Flagship Drive, Mississauga.)

Credit Indian Village 1826

This village was built by the government for a group of Christianized Mississauga Indians. Pressure from local white settlement and a decline in the Indian population led to the abandonment of the village in 1847. (On the grounds of the Mississauga Golf Club, Town of Mississauga.)

The Government Inn 1798-1861

Marks the general area where this publicly-owned inn or "post-house" originally stood. Here the local Indians gathered to trade, and in 1805 and 1818 signed treaties which ceded their lands to the Crown. (In Memorial Park, Port Credit.)

Streetsville

Outlines the history of this community from its beginnings in the early 1820's through its incorporation as a Village (1858) and a Town (1962), to its absorption by the City of Mississauga in 1974. (Pioneer Cemetery, Streetsville.)

National Historical Marker

Sir William James Gage

Publisher and philanthropist, he gave leadership in Canada in the crusade against tuberculosis. (Located in Gage Park, Brampton.)

Museums and Galleries

St. Marys District Museum, 177 Church Street South, St. Marys

A large old stone house, this museum is situated in Cadzow Park, overlooking the picturesque town of St. Marys. The collection includes displays which depict the early settlement and pioneer life of the community.

Open: May 1 to Oct. 31. Tues. through Sat. 2 p.m.—5 p.m. Closed Mondays and Sundays. Other times by appointment.

Minnie Thomson Memorial Museum, 186 Vivian St., Stratford

This collection is composed of household effects, antique automobiles, farm machinery and tractors, both gas and steam. Two outstanding items include an operating steam calliope built in 1897 and an operating narrow gauge (36 inch) steam locomotive and coach on a half mile of track. Open: May 1 to November 1, daily, 1 p.m.—6 p.m. Other times by appointment.

The Brocksdon School Museum, North Easthope Township

This country schoolhouse, erected in 1853, is being restored gradually. Its construction, once common to the district, is basically a beam framework with brick fill and covered with board and batten. Inside one can see exhibits depicting school days and the home life of rural children during the past century. Concerts, reunions and teas are held on various weekends as special attractions. To reach the museum, turn right at the north end of Romeo Street in Stratford and proceed east about 2½ miles along the paved road. Open: July 1 to Oct. 1, Sundays only, 1 to 5 p.m.

Fryfogel Inn 1844 and Canada Company Museum, east of Stratford

Located 8½ miles east of Stratford on Highway 7 and 8 between Shakespeare and New Hamburg, this handsome county inn was built by Sebastian Fryfogel, the first settler of present day Perth County. The hotel flourished on the Huron Road until 1856 when the Grand Trunk passed through its fields. The building and grounds are currently under restoration as a way-side stopping place with work in progress and exhibits on view. Open during the Stratford Festival season, daily except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Gallery/Stratford, 54 Romeo Street, Stratford

International exhibitions from June to Sept. During the winter season, exhibits change monthly; gallery also has art classes, lectures, films and workshops. Open all year. From May through Sept., Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sun., noon to 6 p.m. Winter hours: Tue., Fri. and Sun., 1 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Timothy Eaton 1834-1907

Commemorates this outstanding pioneer retail merchant who opened his first store in 1856 in the community of Kirkton. (Roadside Park beside Highway 23, ¼ mile north of Kirkton.)

The Founding of Listowel

Traces the settlement and growth of this community from its beginnings in the early 1850's to its incorporation as a Town in 1875. (Municipal Building, Wallace Ave. North, Listowel.)

The Founding of Mitchell

Traces the origin and development of this community from the laying out of a town plot by the Canada Company in 1836 to its incorporation as a Village in 1857. (Centennial Park, corner of Huron and Blanchard Sts., Mitchell.)

"Howie" Morenz 1902-1937

Honours one of Canada's most outstanding hockey players whose skilful play and exceptionally fast skating led the Canadian Press to name him, in 1950, the outstanding hockey player of the half-century. (Corner of Hwys. 23 and 8, Mitchell.)

Founding of St. Mary's

Commemorates the founding of this community in the 1840s and its incorporation as a town in 1864. (Town Hall, St. Marys.)

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen 1874-1960

Honours the statesman who served twice as Canada's prime minister. (Anderson, near St. Marys.)

Fryfogel's Inn

Built by Sebastian Fryfogel, said to be the first settler in Perth County, the former inn is one of the few remaining examples in that area of Upper Canadian Neo-Classic architecture. (Near Shakespeare.)

National Historical Marker

Horatio Walker

"Painter of the French-Canadian Rural Life and Scene." (Located in the Public Library, Listowel.)

Museums

Trent River Pioneer Museum, R.R. #2, Havelock.
This museum complex of fourteen buildings is located on Highway 30 about 3 miles south of Havelock. The displays illustrate farm and home life of the pioneer settlers of the Trent River region.
Open June to Sept., weekends 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. July and Aug., Tues. to Sun. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Group tours by appointment.

Christ Church 1853-54, Lakelfield.
Located on the main street in the village of Lakelfield, this restored historic Anglican church is one of the oldest churches in the area. Open during July and August. Tue. to Fri., 1 to 5 p.m. Sat. and Sun., 2 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Peterborough Centennial Museum, Hunter St. East, Peterborough.
A modern building with three large galleries on Armour Hill just west of the famous lift lock. Frequently changing displays cover many aspects of the history of the district. Besides pioneer and 19th century tools, toys, textiles and household goods, the museum features displays of the waterway, transportation, pre-history and natural history. The extensive Archives may be visited by appointment; weekend visits require a minimum of 24 hours notice.
Open daily all year, May through Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; October to April, 1 to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.

The Mackenzie Gallery, Trent University, Peterborough
Open from Sept. to April, Tue. to Fri., 12 noon to 4 p.m.; Weekends, 1 to 5 p.m. During summer school, July and August, Wed. to Sun., 1 to 5 p.m.

Artspace 440 Water Street, Peterborough.
Changing exhibits featuring mainly local and regional professional artists.
Open Tue. to Sat., 12 noon to 5 p.m. Closed Sunday and Monday.

Century Village Hwy 7, east of Peterborough.
This living pioneer village between the Lang Grist Mill and the Hope Sawmill is situated on the Indian River, 6 miles east of Peterborough on Highway 7 and 3 miles south on the Keene Road. An inn, homes, general store, blacksmith shop, school, church, Fife log cabin, council hall, display barns, etc. portray life from the pioneer era to 1900. Special demonstrations and festivals occur on Sundays. Open from mid-May to mid-October. During July and August, Mon. to Sat., 2 to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 1 to 6 p.m. At other times, Sundays, 1:30 to 6 p.m.; Sat. and holiday Mondays, 2 to 5 p.m. Open by appointment, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the season, by calling [705] 743-0380.

Lang Mill Museum
This old mill is located on the Keene Road 6 miles east of Peterborough and about 3 miles south of Highway 7 in the hamlet of Lang on the Indian River and is being restored as a flour and grist-mill of the 19th century.
Open: May 21 to June 30 and Sept. 3 to Oct. 10, weekends only, 2-5 p.m. (guided tours by appointment during the week). During July and August, open daily, 2-5 p.m.

Hope Sawmill c. 1836
One mile north of the Village of Lang, situated on the east bank of the Indian River, this is one of the last operating water-powered sawmills in the region.
Open: May 21 to June 30 and Sept. 3 to Oct. 10, weekends only, 2-5 p.m. (guided tours by appoint-

ment during the week). During July and August, open daily, 2-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Joseph Medicott Scriven 1819-1886
Commemorates the author of the poem "Pray Without Ceasing" which was later set to music and became the internationally-known hymn "What a Friend We Have in Jesus". (At the Pengeley Burying Ground some 2½ miles east of Baillieboro.)

Susanna Moodie 1803-1885
A member of the talented literary family, the Stricklands, she came to Upper Canada in 1832 and settled near Lakelfield in 1834. She was the author of "Roughing It in the Bush" in addition to many novels and poems. (Memorial Park, Lakelfield.)

Catharine Parr Traill 1802-1899
Commemorates this talented author who was a pioneer settler of the Otonabee region. ("Westove", Lakelfield.)

Col. Samuel Strickland 1804-1867
Brother of Susanna Moodie and Catharine Parr Traill, Strickland settled in Douro Township in 1830. He was the author of "Twenty-seven Years in Canada West". (Christ Church, Lakelfield.)

The Lang Mill
Marks one of the largest flour mills in the region during the 1850s. In 1965 the mill was purchased by the Otonabee Region Conservation Authority. (Lang Mill, Village of Lang.)

Trent University
Describes the founding of this university, which became a degree-granting institution in 1963. (At the driveway entrance to the Bata Library Building, Trent University, Peterborough.)

The Hutchison House 1837
This handsome stone house was owned and occupied by Dr. John Hutchison, Peterborough's first resident physician and one of the settlement's most prominent citizens. It was bequeathed to the Peterborough Historical Society in 1969. (The Hutchison House, 270 Brock Street, Peterborough.)

The "Grover-Nicholls" House
An outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture that is rare in Ontario, this house was begun about 1847. Early Masonic Lodge meetings were held here and it was acquired by the Masons in 1950. (415 Rubidge St., Peterborough.)

Masonic Hall (Grover-Nicholls House), Peterborough



Scott's Mills 1820

Commemorates the mills built by Adam Scott, the first settler on the site of Peterborough. (Water Street, Peterborough.)

Court-House and Jail

These impressive structures were built 1838-40 following the establishment of the District of Colborne. (In front of the courthouse, Peterborough.)

The Robinson Settlement 1825

Describes the government-supported settlement of Irish emigrants in the Peterborough region which was superintended by the Hon. Peter Robinson. (Victoria Park, Peterborough.)

St. John's Church 1834

Commemorates Peterborough County's oldest church built 1834-36, whose congregation was formed in 1826 shortly after the founding of the community. (Grounds of St. John's Anglican Church, Peterborough.)

The Serpent Mounds

These pre-historic burial mounds are the only ones of their type known to exist in Canada, and it has been estimated that they were constructed about the second century A.D. (Serpent Mounds Provincial Park, near Peterborough.)

Sir Sandford Fleming 1827-1917

Commemorates the world-renowned inventor of Standard Time who was born in Scotland and came to Canada in 1845. He was knighted in 1897. (Fleming Park, Aylmer and Brock Streets, Peterborough.)

Thomas and Frances Stewart

Honours Thomas Stewart, an early and prominent local settler whose public services greatly aided the development of this community, and Frances, his wife, whose published correspondence provides an invaluable record of pioneer life in the Peterborough area. (On the grounds of Thomas A. Stewart Secondary School, Peterborough.)

National Historical Markers

Red Fife Wheat

Red Fife Wheat was discovered in 1842 by David Fife in an experimental plot on his farm here. It is a parent of the famous Marquis wheat. (Plaque is located at Century Village, near Peterborough.)

Catherine Parr Traill, 1802-1899

Honours this London-born pioneer author of "The Backwoods of Canada" as well as naturalist and children's books. (Young's Point, Lock Station, Lakefield.)

Provincial Plaques

*Hawkesbury Mills

Describes the founding of the town of Hawkesbury, which originated from the early mills built in the area. (Confederation Park, Hawkesbury.)

*St. Andrew's Church 1832

Commemorates the founding of this early Ottawa Valley Presbyterian congregation and the building of the existing church in 1832. (On the grounds of St. Andrew's United Church, L'Orignal.)

*District Court-House and Gaol 1825

This plaque commemorates the province's oldest remaining court-house. Built in the Loyalist Neo-Classical style, the central portion was completed by September 1825. (County Court-House, L'Orignal.)

*The Seigneurie of L'Orignal

Commemorates the establishment of the first seigneurie in what is now Ontario. First granted in 1674, it was over one hundred years before significant development took place in the area. (Centennial Park, L'Orignal.)

*The Founding of L'Orignal

Traces the development of L'Orignal from the beginnings of settlement in the 1790's on the Pointe-à-L'Orignal seigneurie, to its incorporation as a village in 1876, sixty years after it had become the capital of the newly-created Ottawa District. This rural village is the site of the oldest remaining court-house in the province. (St. Jean Baptiste School, Longeuil and Jean Streets, L'Orignal.)



District Court House and Gaol, L'Orignal

Prince Edward County

Museums

Ameliasburgh Museum.

This museum is located in a former church, built in 1868 of locally quarried limestone, in the hamlet of Ameliasburgh, on County Road # 19, some six miles east of Hwy. 33, or four miles west of Hwy. 14. Interesting displays of pioneer articles and Indian artifacts are in the Museum proper. A Log Cabin has been reconstructed on the property and is furnished as a pioneer cabin. Two barns have been constructed and contain many displays of agricultural tools and implements; also a Blacksmith's Shop is located on the grounds. Open: May 18 to Oct. 13, weekends, 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. From July 1 to Labour Day, weekdays also, 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Closed Mondays unless a statutory holiday.

Prince Edward County Museum, Church and Union Streets, Picton.

Located in the historic church of St. Mary Magdalene, this museum houses displays related to the history and development of Prince Edward County. Open May 15 to Sept. 15, Tues. to Sat. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 12 noon to 4 p.m. From Sept. 16 to May 14, Tues. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Sat., Sun. 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Open holiday Mondays.

Mariners' Memorial Lighthouse Park Museum, South Bay.

As a centennial project, South Marysburgh Township erected the light from the False Duck Island Lighthouse built in 1828-29 on a new limestone tower at South Bay as a memorial to the sailors of Prince Edward County. The park is located about 10 miles south of Picton on County Road 9 at the junction of County Road 13. On

display in the park is a collection of marine artifacts salvaged from local waters, depicting aspects of marine history during sail and steam on Quinte waters. Open all year.

North Marysburgh Museum, Waupoos.

Located 5 miles east of the Glenora Ferry and 13 miles from Picton, this collection of historical artifacts and illustrative material is preserved in the "Rose House". The displays are devoted to telling the story of the settlement and development of Marysburgh. Open weekends only, 1 to 6 p.m. from May 18 to June 30 (guided tours by appointment during the week). From July 1 to Labour Day, open daily, 1 to 6 p.m.

Wellington Community Museum, Main Street, Wellington.

This museum is housed in a building that was originally a Meeting House of the Society of Friends. Displays depict the history of Wellington and surrounding community. Open weekends May 22 to July 1, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. From July 1 to Sept. 6 daily 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed except by appointment Sept. 7 to May 21.

Provincial Plaques

The Kenté (Quinte) Mission 1668

Relates the story of the establishment of a Sulpician mission among the Cayuga Indians at their village on the Bay of Quinte. (Village park, Consecon, Highway 33.)

Letitia Youmans 1827-1896

Commemorates one of the founders and the first president of Ontario's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. (Glenwood Cemetery, Picton.)

The "Conference Church"

Marks the site of important Methodist Conferences, one of which resulted in separation of the Canadian and U.S. churches, while another dealt with the foundation of what was to become Victoria University. (Picton United Church, Chapel and May Street, Picton.)

The White Chapel 1809

Also known as the "Old" or "Conger" Chapel. This is Prince Edward County's oldest religious edifice and has been maintained continuously as a place of worship for a longer period than any other church of Methodist origin in the province. Its interior arrangement and furnishings have been preserved much as they were in the early nineteenth century. (Highway 41, three miles north of Picton.)

District Court-House and Gaol 1832

This fine old structure was built in the Greek Revival style and opened in 1834. John A. Macdonald, later Canada's first Prime Minister, practised law in its courtroom. (On the Courthouse grounds, Picton.)

Sir Rodmond P. Roblin 1853-1937

Born in Sophiasburgh Township, Rodmond Palen Roblin, a descendant of United Empire Loyalists who had settled in the region shortly after the American Revolution, moved to Fort Garry (Winnipeg) in 1877. He served as premier of Manitoba 1900-1915. (Former Roblin homestead, lot 17 Con. 2, Sophiasburgh, about 12 miles north of Picton.)

The Rev. William Macaulay 1794-1874

This pioneer Anglican priest owned 400 acres of land in the vicinity of Hallowell Bay. On this property he developed a settlement which he named Picton. In 1837 it was incorporated with the adjacent community of Hallowell to form the nucleus of the present town of Picton. From his own funds he built the first St. Mary Magdalene's Church in 1825. (On the grounds of St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton.)

District Court House and Gaol, Picton



Rainy River District

West Lake Boarding School

This brick structure, a fine example of "Loyalist Neo-Classic" architecture, was built before 1839, and was the first Quaker seminary in Canada. (On the north side of Highway 33 about 4 miles west of Picton.)

Founding of Hallowell

Commemorates the establishment of this community in the early 1800s which amalgamated with the adjacent village of "Picton" in 1837 to form the Town of Picton. (Coronation Park, Hill Street, Picton.)

John A. Macdonald in Hallowell

Tells the story of his residence in Hallowell (now part of Picton) where he gained his first experience in the field of public administration. (Post Office building, Picton.)

Marysburgh Settlement 1784

Marysburgh Township was surveyed in 1784 and by October of that year a group of disbanded German mercenaries, under Baron von Reitzenstein had begun clearing land. This was one of the earliest German-speaking settlements in the province. (Marysburgh Museum, near Waupoos.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

William Canniff

Physician and author, historian of Early Upper Canada. (Located at Cannifton-Corbyville School, Cannifton.)

Carrying Place

Here, September 23rd 1767 (?) Sir John Johnson concluded a treaty with the Chiefs of the Mississauga Indians. (Located at the intersection of Trenton and Carrying Place Road, Carrying Place.)

Museums

Quetico Provincial Park Museum.

This museum located in the Dawson Trail Camp grounds (Highway 11) 30 miles east of Atikokan, is devoted to displays of the Park's human and natural history. Flora and fauna are illustrated primarily by panel illustrations. Open: July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

Atikokan Centennial Museum, Civic Square, Atikokan.

Situated in the downtown civic centre, this museum features exhibits that illustrate the development of this area, one of Canada's leading producers of iron ore. On the grounds there is a completely restored logging engine and train, as well as several other large items from the past. Inside there are frequently changing historical and art displays on loan from other institutions in the province.

Open Sept. to June Mon. to Fri. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.; Sat. and Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. July and August, Mon. to Fri. 10:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.; Sat. and Sun. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Rainy River District Women's Institute Museum, Hwy 11, Emo.

Located in the Village of Emo on Highway 11 between Fort Frances and Rainy River. This museum is being organized and developed by local chapters of the Women's Institute of Ontario and displays pioneer items of the early settlers. Open from May 15 to October 31, daily, 2 to 5 p.m. Other hours by appointment, summer or winter; please phone (807)482-2007.

Fort Frances Museum, 363 Church Street, Fort Frances.

This museum is located in the new addition to the Library and employs a changing display programme to illustrate the Indian era through fur trade, settlement and industrial development.

Open all year. Sept. to June: 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., closed Sundays, July and August: closed weekends.

During July and August, pioneer and logging artifacts are on display in the base of the fire tower at Point Park, near the reconstruction of Fort St. Pierre, open 1 to 8:30 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Steep Rock Iron Range

As early as 1897 it was thought that a substantial iron ore body lay beneath Steep Rock Lake, but it was not until 1938 that ore was discovered. By 1964 over 36 million tons had been mined. (Civic Centre, Atikokan.)

The French Portage

Commemorates this old portage on the Kaministiquia canoe route to the West, first recorded in 1688 by Jacques de Noyon. Used extensively by French and British fur traders, it was later improved and became a way station on the "Dawson Route." (Dawson Trail Campground, 25 miles east of Atikokan.)

Fort Frances Canal 1878

This early waterway was intended to form a significant link in the line of communication to the West. Its importance diminished when the Canadian Pacific Railway's route was altered to follow a more northerly course. (West End Park, 3rd Avenue West, Fort Frances.)

Jacques de Noyon 1668-1745

This intrepid French explorer first used the Kaministiquia canoe route to the Rainy River-Lake of the Woods area in 1688. This became one of the main links in the trans-continental canoe route to the West. (Rainy Lake Lookout, Noden Causeway, 4 miles south of Fort Frances.)

Sieur de la Vérendrye 1685-1749

An outstanding early explorer and fur-trader, he was born at Trois Rivières and traversed much of what is now north-western Ontario, southern Manitoba and North Dakota. (Pither's Point, Fort Frances.)

Fort Lac La Pluie

Marks the site of the old North West Company post erected between 1775 and 1787. It was abandoned in 1821 after the latter's amalgamation with the Hudson's Bay Company. (Fort Frances.)

The Canadian Northern Railway

This railway, begun in 1899, was influential in the development of northwestern Ontario and the Prairies. Completed in 1915, it now forms part of the Canadian National Railway System. (Beside C.N.R. Steam Locomotive 4008, on Highway 11, in Rainy River, ½ mile east of the International Border.)

National Historic Site

Fort Saint Pierre

The first post on Rainy Lake was built in 1717, but soon abandoned. In 1731, the Sieur de La Jemeraie, constructed Fort St. Pierre at the south-west end of the lake. It was abandoned by the French about 1758 during the course of the Seven Years' War. (Located at Fort Frances.)

Museums

Arnprior and District Museum, 35 Madawaska Street, Arnprior.

This museum, located in the former post office building on the main street of Arnprior, was part of this community's Centennial programme to establish a museum and library. Its displays recount the history of the area from the early French explorers, fur trade and through that area's exciting lumber era.

Open: May 24 to Sept. 30. Tues. to Sat. 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m., Fri. evenings, 7 p.m.-8:30 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Madonna House Pioneer Museum, Combermere.

This museum is a log building reconstructed from 100-year-old hand-hewn timbers. One section is set up as an early pioneer home; another section is equipped with an early forge, cobbler's bench and wood working tools. Also on the premises is a collection of early farm tools and machinery. Open from Victoria Day to Labour Day, Monday to Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m. Sundays, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Wednesdays.

Algonquin Indian Museum, Hwy. 60, Golden Lake.

Located ½ mile south of Highway 60 in the community of Golden Lake, this museum contains a varied collection of items including: pioneer and Indian artifacts; utilitarian and ornamental objects made of wood, bark, grass, roots and leather; and a display of natural history and mineralogy. Open: May (Victoria Day) to Sept. (Labour Day) Mon., Wed., and weekends, 1 p.m.-7 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Champlain Trail Museum, 1032 Pembroke St. East, Pembroke.

Most of the museum collection is housed in two old buildings. One, the first Pembroke schoolhouse (1838), contains an exact replica of Champlain's astrolabe found in 1867 on a portage travelled by Champlain, exhibits relating to the fur trade, the story of pioneer settlement, and the early lumbering industry in the area. The second is a log pioneer home (1872) which is furnished in 19th century style. Other buildings include a smokehouse, outdoor bake oven, carriage shed, workshop and a farm implement shed with pioneer agricultural machinery. On the grounds are a stone lifter, a stump puller, a Corliss steam engine and a Bickell fire engine, a 1,500 lb. boom anchor, and the bell from the Pembroke town hall.

Open: During June, daily 2 p.m.-8 p.m. From July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Other times by appointment.

McDougall Mill Museum, Arthur Ave. West, Renfrew.

This museum is located beside the Bonnechère River, in O'Brien Park at the north end of Renfrew. Once a thriving grist-mill, built in 1855 by John Lorn McDougall, the mill has been converted to a museum housing many artifacts from the Ottawa Valley area. Open from mid-June to mid-Sept., weekends, Mon. and Tue.: 1 to 5 p.m. Wed., Thur. and Fri.: 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Waba Cottage Museum, White Lake.

This museum is a reconstruction of the home on the shores of White Lake occupied by the first Laird, who settled McNab Township. It is located in the Village of White Lake, nine miles southwest of Arnprior. Displays illustrate furnishings and furniture of the early settlers in the area.

Open: May 1 to Oct. 30. Weekends only, 11:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m. during May, June, Sept. and Oct. From July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The McNab Settlement

The story of the settlement established by Archibald McNab (1779-1860) thirteenth chief of Clan McNab, who for a number of years ruled his Highland emigrants in McNab Township in the manner of a feudal chieftain. (Municipal Park, Arnprior.)

Timber Rafting on the Ottawa

Commemorates this lucrative trade which for over one hundred years was a very significant factor in the economic life of the Ottawa Valley. (Bell Park, Arnprior.)

Daniel McLachlin 1810-1872

Commemorates this enterprising lumberman who in 1851 purchased some 400 acres of land at the deserted hamlet of Arnprior and in 1854 laid out a town plot. He built sawmills there, represented the area in parliament and was the founder of the modern community of Arnprior. (On the grounds, Bell Park, Arnprior.)

Lieutenant Christopher James Bell, R.N. 1795-1836

A naval veteran, Bell became a pioneer of the region's lumber industry and the founder of Castleford. (1 ½ miles southeast of Castleford, at Bonnechère River crossing.)

***The Zeep Reactor**

Commemorates the initiation of the first nuclear chain reaction in Canada, which took place on September 5, 1945 at Chalk River. (Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, Chalk River.)

Champlain's Journey of 1613

Commemorates the first journey up the Ottawa River taken by Samuel de Champlain, Father of New France. (Municipal Park, Cobden.)

The Founding of Pembroke

Commemorates Peter White, a Scottish settler, who following naval service on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812, and through his various enterprises, stimulated the growth of settlement in the area. (On the grounds of the Champlain Trail Museum, Pembroke.)

The Pembroke and Mattawan Road

This Colonization Road was begun in 1853, and served as a supply route to the lumber camps in the Upper Ottawa Valley. (At the Tourist Information Booth, Riverside Park, Highway 17, Pembroke.)

Steamboating on the Upper Ottawa

Steam navigation began on the Upper Ottawa in 1833 and contributed to the early development of the region's lumbering and tourist industry. (Municipal Hall, Point Alexander.)

Sir Francis Hincks at Renfrew

Honours the role played by this prominent Canadian politician in the development of this community for which he was twice elected Member of Parliament. (Corner of Bruce and Albert Streets, Renfrew.)

The Opeongo Road

Surveyed in 1852, this was one of the early "colonization roads" opened by the government to encourage settlement of the district lying inland from the settled townships. It brought many settlers to Renfrew County and aided the region's important lumbering industry. (Identical plaques on Post Office grounds, Barry's Bay and in Hydro Park, Town of Renfrew.)

The Founding of Renfrew

Describes the development of this community from its beginnings in 1836 to its incorporation as a Town some sixty years later. (Low's Square, corner of Plaunt St. and Railway Ave., Renfrew.)

Canada's First Polish Settlement

The first group of Polish immigrants to Canada established a settlement in the Wilno area in 1864. It was augmented by a second wave in the early 1900s, and the district still retains much of its distinctive cultural heritage. (At Shrine Hill, ½ mile east of Wilno, Highway 60.)

National Historical Markers

First Military Test Flight

The first military demonstration of aircraft flight in Canada was given at Petawawa Camp in August, 1909, by J.A.D. McCurdy and F.W. Baldwin, with the assistance of the Royal Canadian Engineers. (Located at Petawawa Military Camp, adjacent to Highway 17, Petawawa.)

Champlain's Astrolabe

In 1867 an astrolabe bearing the date 1603 was found near here. This instrument is believed to have been lost by Champlain about June 7th, 1613, on his exploratory expedition up the Ottawa River. (Located on Highway 17, near Cobden.)

Museums

South Simcoe Pioneer Museum, Riverdale Park, Alliston.

This museum has displays which illustrate pioneer life in the south Simcoe farming community. Open: July 1 to Labour Day; Tues. to Sun., 12 noon-8 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Canadian Forces Base Borden Military Museum, CFB Borden

A total of six military museums have now been concentrated in one central area within Canadian Forces Base Borden. This area is centred on Worthington Park and is an outdoor display of armoured fighting vehicles and heavy artillery pieces dating from the First World War to the present. Indoor displays are housed in buildings E-108 and E-35 adjacent to the Park. These displays contain weapons, equipment, uniforms, historical documents, etc. CFB Borden can be reached by either Hwy.90 from Barrie, or by Simcoe County Road 15 north from Alliston.

Open all year, Tue. to Fri. 9 a.m. to noon and 1:15 to 3 p.m. Weekends and holidays 1:30 to 4 p.m. Closed Mondays unless a public holiday; then closed Tuesday.

Collingwood Museum, St. Paul Street, Collingwood.

Housed in a former railway station just south of the Collingwood Shipyards, the museum exhibit is devoted to illustrating pioneer life, the founding of the community and its extensive shipbuilding activities. Museum also has a complete Court Room display, with judge's bench and bar moved to the site from the Town Hall.

Open from May 18 to Thanksgiving, weekends and holidays, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. From June 29 to Sept. 2, open daily, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Simcoe County Museum, R.R. #2, Minesing.

Some 5 miles north of Barrie on Highway 26, this museum is devoted to illustrating the story of life in Simcoe County from 2000 B.C. to the present day. Eleven restored pioneer buildings are open for viewing as well as a cultural wing with a large display gallery for temporary exhibits.

Open all year, Mon. to Sat., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 1 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays from Oct. 1 to March 31. Extended hours during July and August: Weekends and holidays: open until 8 p.m.

Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons, 1639-1649, Highway 12, Midland.

Sainte-Marie, a large and thriving Jesuit community, was the first European settlement in the interior of Canada. It was abandoned and burned by the missionaries when Indian trade wars raged through the area. Reconstructed from archaeological and historical evidence, it illustrates European and Native life. The adjacent interpretive museum illustrates the old and new worlds. Located on Highway 12, three miles east of Midland. Open from Victoria Day to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; from July 18 to Aug. 21, hours extended to 8 p.m. From Labour Day to Thanksgiving, daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Open from May to January by appointment for group tours.

Hurononia Museum, King Street South, Little Lake Park, Midland.

Extensive exhibition of pioneer and Indian tools and implements, pottery, clothing, etc., as well as Canada's largest collection of photographs and models of ships which plied the Great Lakes. Admission includes entry to audio-visual presentation in the Gallery of Historic Huronia.

Open from Victoria Day to Thanks-

giving, weekdays, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sundays, 11 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Gallery of Historic Huronia, Little Lake Park, Midland.

Located south of Huronia Museum in Little Lake Park, this museum traces, in audio-visual presentations, the natural and human history of Huronia over the past 500 million years, from the time of the Silurian Sea.

Open from Victoria Day to Thanksgiving, weekdays: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sundays: 11 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Huron Indian Village, Little Lake Park, Midland.

This palisaded Indian village is an authentic re-creation of a Huron community. There is also a geodesic dome theatre which shows a film depicting the Huron life style and customs.

Open: May to Dec. Mon. to Sat. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Stephen Leacock Memorial Home, Old Brewery Bay, Orillia.

This attractively situated house where one of Canada's foremost authors spent much of his time, is located on Old Brewery Bay, Orillia. The displays include items of the original furniture, and a number of Leacock's manuscripts, books and letters.

Open from June 22 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Open from May 21 to June 21 and from Labour Day to Thanksgiving, daily, by appointment.

Penetanguishene Centennial Museum, Penetanguishene.

This museum is located in the original 1875 C. Beck Company office and general store. The museum houses a variety of exhibits per-

taining to the pioneer history and early development of Penetanguishene, including a well preserved 1903 Oldsmobile (the first car in the area). Also on the grounds are a Baldwin 0-4-0T Steam Locomotive (formerly of the Hamilton and Dundas Railway) and the original village firehouse, complete with horse-drawn fire wagon and equipment. Additional exhibits both in the building and on the grounds are under development.

Open: Victoria Day weekend and weekends during June, 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; July 1 to Labour Day: Mon. through Sat., 12 noon-5 p.m.; Sun., 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

Historic Naval and Military Establishments, 1817 — 1856, Church Street, Penetanguishene.

This site is located at the end of Church St., overlooking Penetanguishene Bay. Sixteen reconstructed buildings join the only original structure, the Officers' Quarters, in portraying the life-style of 19th century military, naval and pioneer residents. All buildings are furnished with period antiques and at several, the working activities of the site are portrayed. Open daily from Victoria Day weekend to Labour Day, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Museum Of The Upper Lakes, Wasaga Beach.

This museum development is located on Simcoe Island in the Nottawasaga River. The British schooner "Nancy" in the War of 1812 was trapped in the Nottawasaga River and in the ensuing engagement was destroyed. Its remains now rest in front of the main building. The museum houses models and artifacts dealing with the story of the Nancy, and some marine aspects of the War of 1812. The Electronic Theatre vividly portrays the destruction of the

schooner "Nancy" and the subsequent capture of two of the attacking American vessels by the British.

Open from Victoria Day to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. From Labour Day to Thanksgiving, weekends only 12 noon to 5 p.m. Group tours by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

Nine Mile Portage

Commemorates the early line of communication between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, running from the site of Barrie to the head waters of the Nottawasaga River. (Dunlop Street at Fred Grant Square, Barrie.)

Hewitt Bernard 1825-1893

Honours this dedicated civil servant who acted as secretary to the Quebec and London Conferences leading to Confederation. (Centennial Park, Barrie.)

Honourable E.C. Drury

Honours Ontario's eighth prime minister and leader of the United Farmers of Ontario. That organization formed the provincial government from 1919 to 1923. (Crown Hill, about 5 miles north of Barrie.)

Andrew Frederick Hunter 1863-1940

Commemorates one of Ontario's most respected local historians. (Grounds of the Public Library, corner of Collier and Mulcaster Streets, Barrie.)

David Allanson Jones 1836-1910

Commemorates the founder of the Canadian beekeeping industry. (Community Park, Beeton.)

Sir William Mulock 1843-1944

Commemorates at his birthplace this prominent statesman who was postmaster general and minister of labour in cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Lau-

rier, chancellor of the University of Toronto, and chief justice of Ontario. (Bond Head.)

Sir William Osler 1849-1919

Honours one of Canada's most famous physicians and teachers who was born in Bond Head in 1849. (Grounds of Community Centre, Bond Head.)

Camp Borden

Commemorates one of the largest armed forces bases in Canada. It was established in 1916 as a major training centre of Canadian Expeditionary Forces battalions and in 1917 an air training programme was instituted under the Royal Flying Corps, Canada. (Near Building T-47 at the intersection of Ortona Road and Falaise Road, Camp Borden.)

Cowan's Trading Post

An early fur trading post built about 1778 on the east side of Matchedash Bay by an independent trader, George Cowan. It was visited by Governor Simcoe in 1793. (Seven miles northwest of Coldwater, Simcoe County Road #17.)

Coldwater Mill 1833

This old structure which still stands was originally built to serve the Indians who, in 1830, were gathered from the surrounding area and settled on a reserve running from Athlerley Narrows (Orillia) to Coldwater. (Eplett's Mill, Coldwater.)

The Northern Railway Company of Canada

Details the history of a pioneer railway which ran the first steam train in this province in 1853. (On the grounds of the Collingwood Museum, Memorial Park, St. Paul's Street, Collingwood.)

Associated Country Women of the World

Commemorates this association which was an extension of the Canadian Women's Institutes into other countries. Mrs. Alfred Watt, a native of Collingwood, was largely responsible for this action. (Maple Street, Collingwood.)

The Founding of Midland

Commemorates the founding of this town, which took place as a result of the selection of the site as an important railway terminus. (In front of Post Office building, Midland.)

Penetanguishene Road 1814

Marks one section of the road constructed by Dr. "Tiger" Dunlop in 1814 which ran from the north shore of Kempenfeldt Bay to the Military and Naval Establishments at Penetanguishene. (Hugel Avenue, Midland, off Highway 27.)

Sainte-Marie 1639-1649

This was the famous Jesuit outpost among the Huron Indians, and headquarters of their missionaries in Huronia from 1639 to 1649. (Sainte-Marie among the Hurons, near Midland.)

Gateway to Huronia

Marks the western terminus of the 800 mile route which during the first half of the 17th century, connected the French settlements on the St. Lawrence with Huronia. (On the hill above the Martyrs' Shrine, Midland.)

Willow Creek Depot

Relates the history of a military supply depot established to supply the British posts on the upper Great Lakes during the War of 1812 and the years immediately following. (Lot 14, Con. IX, Vespra Township, near Minesing.)

Chief William Yellowhead

Commemorates the famous Mississauga chief who fought on the British side during the War of 1812. With members of his tribe he settled on the site of Orillia in 1830, but the pressure of white settlement in the area resulted in their transfer to Rama in 1838-39. (Couchiching Beach Park, Orillia.)

Franklin Carmichael 1890-1945

One of the founders of the "Group of Seven" and its youngest member, Carmichael had a distinguished career as an artist, industrial designer and teacher. (On the grounds of the Public Library, Mississauga Street, Orillia.)

The Huron Fish Weirs

These Indian fish weirs, situated in the narrows connecting Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, were first noted by Samuel de Champlain in 1615. (Atherley Narrows, Orillia.)

The Founding of Orillia

Describes the founding of this community which stands on what was originally an Indian reserve. (City Hall, Orillia.)

"Jake" Gaudaur 1858-1937

A native of Orillia, Jacob Gill Gaudaur was one of the world's greatest oarsmen. (Atherley Narrows, Orillia.)

The Naval Establishment

Describes the British naval base commanding the upper Great Lakes which was established at Penetanguishene following the War of 1812. (Garrison Reserve, Penetanguishene.)

The Military Establishment 1829-1856

Commemorates the military base which was established at Penetanguishene in 1829 following the withdrawal of British forces from Drummond Island in 1828.

(Grounds of Officers' Quarters Museum, Garrison Reserve, Penetanguishene.)

St. James-on-the-Lines 1836

Marks the garrison church built in 1836-38 for the military and civilian inhabitants of the Penetanguishene area. (Church Street North, Penetanguishene.)

Admiral Bayfield 1795-1885

Marks the headquarters 1819-23 of the famous admiralty surveyor of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. (Garrison Reserve, Penetanguishene.)

Founding of Penetanguishene

Commemorates the founding of this community which traces its origin to the former nearby Military and Naval Establishments. (Main Street, Penetanguishene.)

Captain James Keating R.A.

"One gun" Keating was born in Ireland and came to Upper Canada during the War of 1812. He captured American-held Fort Shelby using a single cannon. Keating was later Fort Adjutant at St. Joseph's Island, Drummond Island, and in

1828 at Penetanguishene. He played a leading role in that pioneer community until his death in 1849. (On grounds of Military and Naval Establishments, Penetanguishene.)

Captain John Moberly, R.N. 1789-1848

Commemorates the services of the gallant sailor who commanded the British naval forces on the upper Great Lakes. With Keating he was responsible for the building of the garrison church, St. James-on-the-Lines. (Penetanguishene, on the grounds of the Military and Naval Establishments.)

St. Thomas Church 1838

Commemorates this pioneer Lake Simcoe church that was built by means of a construction technique known as "rammed earth" or "cob". (St. Thomas Anglican Church, Shanty Bay.)

The Founding of Stayner

Settlement at the site began with the arrival in 1854 of the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Union

Railroad. Stayner flourished as an agricultural and lumbering centre, and was first incorporated in 1872. (At the Centennial Fountain, Main and Oak Streets, Stayner.)

Saint Ignace II

Marks the site of the Huron village and Jesuit mission where the Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant were tortured and killed by the invading Iroquois in 1649. (South of Highway 12 between Coldwater and Victoria Harbour, in Tay Township.)

The Scotch Settlement 1819

Relates the story of a group of Highland emigrants originally settled on the Red River in present-day Manitoba by Lord Selkirk, but compelled by persecution from the North West Company to move to Upper Canada. (Grounds of "Auld Kirk", Concession VI, lot 8, West Gwillimbury Township.)

Franz Johnson 1888-1949

Born in Toronto, this well-known artist was an original member of the "Group of Seven", and participated in their first exhibition in 1920. (On the grounds of his former home and studio, Wyebriidge.)

Wasdell Falls Hydro-Electric Development 1914

Commemorates the first generating station constructed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. (Wasdell Falls, Orillia Township.)

Rama Indian Reserve

In 1838-39 a band of Ojibwa (Chippewa) Indians under Chief William Yellowhead (Musquakie) settled on land in this region after being forced to relinquish their former holdings at the Atherley Narrows. (The Rama Indian Reserve, Lake Couchiching.)



St. Thomas Church, Shanty Bay

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church 1840

This attractive limestone and granite structure, designed in the Neo-Classical manner, was started in 1840 and completed by 1854. (At the church, County Road 15, about two miles east of Beaverton.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Surrender of Indian Lands

By treaties, the Indian tribes surrendered the country lying north and west of Lake Simcoe. (Located at Couchiching Beach Park, Orillia.)

Sir Sam Steele

Born near Orillia, in 1851, an original member of the N.W.M.P., 1873, Steele played an important role in establishing order in Western Canada. He led the Cavalry in the North-West Rebellion, 1885 and, as commander of N.W.M.P. in Yukon and B.C. 1898-99, preserved order at the height of the Yukon gold rush. (Located on the front of the Sir Sam Steele Building, Peter St., Orillia.)

Stephen Leacock

Stephen Leacock, economist, writer and humourist was born in England and brought up near Lake Simcoe. Educated at Upper Canada College and the Universities of Toronto and Chicago, he taught at Upper Canada College and McGill University. (Located at Stephen Leacock Memorial Home, Orillia.)

Champlain's Monument

Commemorates the leadership of Samuel de Champlain, French explorer and founder. (Couchiching Beach Park, Orillia.)

The Tigress and Scorpion

In memory of the capture in Lake Huron of the United States' ships of war "Tigress" and "Scorpion",

on the 3rd and 6th of September 1814, by seamen of the Royal Navy under Lt. Miller Worsley. (Located in Huronia Park, Penetanguishene.)

First Flight from Mainland of Canada to England

From Wasaga Beach on the morning of August 8th, 1934, James R. Ayling and Leonard G. Reid took off for Bagdad. Due to adverse weather conditions they were forced to land at Heston Airfield, London, England, having flown 3700 miles in 30 hours, 55 minutes. (Located at entrance to Nancy Island, Wasaga Beach.)

Battle on the Nottawasaga 1814

Commemorates the spirited defence of the H.M.S. Nancy and blockhouse by the British forces against overwhelming American forces, here on the Nottawasaga River on August 14, 1814. (Located at the entrance to Nancy Island, Wasaga Beach.)

Fort Ste. Marie II

Residence of Jesuit Mission to the Hurons, 1649-1650. Abandoned by the missionaries 1650. Here the Huron nation made its last stand against the Iroquois, 1649-1651.

Site of St. Louis Mission

Palisaded Huron Village and Jesuit Mission destroyed by Iroquois invaders March 16th and 17th, 1649. Here Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant were captured. (Located at Victoria Harbour.)

Glengarry Landing

At the Forks of the Nottawasaga River, Lt-Col. Robert McDouall, built the flotilla of boats which effected the relief of the British Garrison at Fort Michilimachinac 1814. (Located on Highway 26, halfway between Barrie and Stayner at Edenvale.)

Museums

United Counties Museum, 731 Second St. West, Cornwall.

This collection is contained in a fine old stone building known as the "Wood House". The varied exhibits include general Canadiana, household articles, furniture, clothing, maps, documents, tools, toys and examples of early local pottery. An item of particular interest is the electrical equipment installed in the Canada Mill by Thomas Edison, and a special display of Indian artifacts from the Sheik Island Dig by Prof. Norman Emerson. Open May through Oct., Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to noon and 1-5 p.m. Sundays, 2-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Captain Miles Macdonnell

This native of Scotland served in the British forces during the American Revolution and later settled in Stormont. He was chosen by Lord Selkirk to superintend his Red River settlement. There he became involved in a violent struggle with the North West Company. (St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrew's West, near Cornwall.)

Captain Samuel Anderson 1736-1836

Commemorates a Loyalist veteran of the Seven Years War and the American Revolution who was one of the first settlers on the site of Cornwall. (Grounds of Glen-Stor-Dun Lodge, Cornwall.)

The Glengarry Fencibles

Commemorates this famous "provincial" regiment which distinguished itself in many hard-fought battles during the War of 1812. (In front of the Armouries, 4th Street East, Cornwall.)

The Submerged Communities of the St. Lawrence

With the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway, a number of Ontario's oldest settled communities, situated on the river front, were flooded in order to create the New Lake St. Lawrence. (Lakeside Park, Cornwall Township, near Cornwall.)

***District Court House and Gaol 1833**

One of the province's oldest remaining public structures, the central portion of this court house was completed in 1833. It replaced an earlier frame building which had served the area since about 1802. (County Court House, corner of Pitt and Water Streets, Cornwall.)

The Rev. John Strachan in Cornwall

Commemorates this pioneer clergyman, legislator and teacher. He served as missionary at Cornwall where he established a boys' school which became renowned for its high academic standards and eminent graduates. (Bishop Strachan Memorial Church, 2nd Street West, Cornwall.)

St. Andrew's Church

This building is the oldest remaining stone structure in the province. Erected as a church, it is now used as a parish hall. (St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrews West.)

Sudbury District

Simon Fraser 1776-1862

One of Canada's outstanding explorers and fur traders, Fraser retired from the North West Company in 1817, and settled on this property. (Site of the old Fraser Mills, corner of County Road 18 and Old Concession Road 6, St. Andrew's West.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Cornwall Canal

One of the eight canals which, by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, connect Western Canada with the ocean. (Located at Lamoureux Park, Water Street, Cornwall.)

Bishop John Strachan

In grateful remembrance of the distinguished public services of the Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, 1778-1867, as a patriotic citizen, pioneer, educator, author and legislator. In 1803, he opened his famous grammar school in Cornwall. (Located at Cornwall Collegiate and Vocational School, Cornwall.)

United Empire Loyalists

Commemorating the fidelity and eminent services of the Royal Highland Emigrants, the King's Royal Regiment of New York, the Loyal Rangers, and the King's Rangers, in the defence of the City and Province of Quebec, 1775-1783. (Located at the Federal Public Building, Cornwall.)



St. Andrews Church, St. Andrew's West

Museums and Galleries

Chapleau Historical Museum, Monk Street, Chapleau.

Located in the Centennial Building, this museum features displays related to local history, lumbering, fur trade, the railroad, etc. Open from May to September, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Massey Pioneer Museum, Hwy 17, Massey.

This museum depicts the history of lumbering in the community, early trading at Fort LaCloche and the Indian people. Open June 15 to Labour Day. Daily except Sundays, 10.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Laurentian University Museum and Arts Centre, John St., at Nelson, Sudbury.

The Centre possesses a permanent collection of art devoted mainly to Canadiana, including paintings, drawings, prints and sculpture, as well as Inuit art (prints, sculpture, and other artifacts). The Arts Centre also presents exhibitions by local artists and craftsmen, and travelling exhibitions of art from galleries both in Canada and other countries. Open all year, daily, 12 noon to 5 p.m. Tue. and Fri. evenings to 9 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Flour Mill Museum and Pioneer Home, 514 Notre Dame, Sudbury

It is housed in a building erected in 1902 as a residence for the superintendent. His flour mill silos are still standing. Displays include a portrayal of an early local home as well as tools, household wares and memorabilia. Open: July 1 to Sept. 4, Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

*Louis Hémon 1880-1913

Honours this French author who wrote "Maria Chapdelaine", one of the most widely read books on French Canada. (Chapleau Centennial Park, Chapleau.)

Whitefish Lake Post

Commemorates a Hudson's Bay Company post established by 1824 to counteract trading activities by independent traders in an area north of the French River. It was moved to Naughton in 1887 and closed in 1896. (Naughton, 11 miles west of Sudbury.)

Salter's Meridian 1856

Describes the first indication, in 1856, of the presence of large mineral deposits in this area. Rediscovered in 1886, it was to become the Creighton Mine, for thirty years the world's leading nickel producer. (Naughton, 11 miles west of Sudbury.)

*Laurentian University of Sudbury

Commemorates the incorporation, in 1960, of this non-denominational, bilingual institution of higher learning. (At the entrance to the R.D. Parker Building, on the University campus.)

The Sudbury Basin

Details the geological history of this impressive natural feature which contains immense deposits of valuable ores. (Bell Park, Sudbury.)

Discovery of the Sudbury Basin

Commemorates Tom Flanagan's discovery of copper-nickel sulphides on the C.P.R. right of way in 1883 which inaugurated the development of the rich mineral deposits of the Sudbury Basin. (Highway 544, near Murray Mines.)

Thunder Bay District

Museums and Galleries

Nipigon Museum and Gallery, Second and Newton Streets, Nipigon.

Museum contains exhibits relating to local history, Native culture, the logging industry, fur trade, rocks and minerals and glassware. Museum also includes a working post-office, a leisure room and the L.M. Lein Gallery of Archaeology. Open daily from June 13 to Sept. 4: 10 a.m. to noon; 1 to 5 p.m.; 7 to 9 p.m.

Old Fort William, Thunder Bay.

A reconstruction of the original Fort William, which served as the inland headquarters of the North-west Company from 1803-1821. Staffed with skilled artisans, guides, and interpreters, the Fort is portrayed as a living historical community, complete with a farm and cottages, artisans' square, canoe and boat-building areas, hospital, jail, Council house, store buildings, etc. Located just off Broadway Avenue in Thunder Bay South, just minutes from downtown.

Open daily from May 21 to October 2, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Logging Museum, Centennial Park, Thunder Bay.

This museum contains and describes tools and equipment used in the logging industry. In addition a full scale logging camp has been constructed in the bush nearby with authentic bunkhouses, cook-house, stable, blacksmith and other outbuildings.

Open: May 15 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m.-sunset. Cross country skiing facility in the winter.

Thunder Bay National Exhibition Centre, Thunder Bay.

Located at the corner of Keewatin Street and Red Lake Road, Confederation College property, north of parking lot 'D', this centre is one of a number of similar facilities to be located across Canada, offering a variety of travelling displays of varied content to the viewing public.

Open all year. From June 16 to Sept. 15, Mon. to Sat.: 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays: 1 to 5 p.m. During the rest of the year: Tue. to Fri. and Sundays, 1 to 5 p.m. Wed. evenings, 7 to 9 p.m. Closed Saturdays and Mondays.

Paipoonge Museum, Hwy 130, near Thunder Bay.

This community museum has been re-established in a new building located 10 miles west of Thunder Bay on Highway 130, 2 miles south of Highway 17, adjacent to the Paipoonge Township office building. It contains displays of items reflecting the early days and development of the Township of Paipoonge.

Open: May 15 to Oct. 31. During May, June, Sept. and Oct., Sundays only, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. During July and August, daily, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Thunder Bay Museum, 219 May St. South, Thunder Bay.

This museum contains a collection of Indian artifacts, pioneer, marine and military material, in addition to photographs, documents and maps.

Open all year, daily 1 to 5 p.m. From Sept. 15 to June 15, closed Mondays.

Lakehead University Art Gallery, Thunder Bay.

Open all year, daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Aqua-Plano Indians of the Upper Great Lakes

In 1950 archaeological investigations in this area revealed evidence of a workshop camp used by the earliest known inhabitants of this part of the Upper Great Lakes basin. (At Boegh Park, Highway 587, 4 miles south of Highway 17.)

The Precambrian Shield

Describes a rock formation which is among the oldest of the earth's crust and occupies some two-thirds of the surface area of Ontario. (Cavers Lookout, Highway 17, 10 miles west of Rosspoint.)

Great Dog Portage

Describes a portage which was reputed to be one of the steepest on the Kaministiquia canoe route to the West. It was first recorded in 1688 by the French explorer, Jacques de Noyon. (South end of Dog Lake, Fowler Township.)

The Geraldton Gold Camp

Discoveries of gold in this region in 1931-32 mushroomed into an extensive gold-mining field and led to the founding of Geraldton. (Geraldton Centennial Library Building, Second Street West, Geraldton.)

The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company

This northern pioneer railway was built to serve the silver mining region south-west of the Lakehead and to tap the iron ore deposits of northern Minnesota. The collapse of the silver boom ended the Company's brief career and it was purchased by the Canadian Northern Railway in 1899. (Site of the Railway's former station at Hymers.)

The Mountain Portage

Marks the site of the portage around Kakabeka Falls, which

formed an important link in the famous Kaministiquia canoe route from Lake Superior to the West. (Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park.)

"Old Copper" Indians

Describes the activities of the Indians of this region who, about six to seven thousand years ago, became the first known fabricators of metals in the Americas. Their products continued to be used until the introduction of iron by European fur traders. (Kama Bay Lookout, Highway 17, about 17 miles east of Nipigon.)

Long Lake Posts

Details the history of fur trading in this area and the bitter competition before 1821 between the rival traders, the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. (Centennial Park, Longlac.)

The Founding of Shuniah

Commemorates the founding of this community, the first to become incorporated in what is now the northwestern portion of Ontario. (Mining Location 12, Herrick's Survey, near Mackenzie, Thunder Bay.)

The Pic Fur Trading Post

Commemorates the establishment of this 18th century fur trading post which was eventually taken over by the North West Company. From 1821-1888 it was operated by the Hudson's Bay Company. (Pic River Indian Reserve near Marathon.)

The "Outlaw" Bridge

This bridge, the first to span the Pigeon River, was opened in 1917, and built principally by the Rotary Clubs of Fort William, Port Arthur and Duluth. Erected without any formal international agreement, it was named locally the "Outlaw Bridge". (Middle Falls Provincial Park, Highway 61 at the Pigeon River.)

The Grand Portage

Commemorates a nine mile portage which once formed an important link on the canoe route to the West. The inland headquarters of the North West Company was located at the eastern terminus of the portage for a number of years. (Middle Falls Park, 1 mile west of Highway 61, near Pigeon River.)

Kama Hill Mesa

Describes the formation of one of the province's outstanding geological features. (Mozakama Bay Scenic Lookout, Hwy. 17, 13 miles east of the intersection of Hwys. 11 and 17, near Nipigon.)

Mission to the Nipissings 1667

Commemorates the celebration of the first Mass west of Sault Ste. Marie by Father Claude Allouez, S.J. in 1667. (Nipigon Lookout, Highway 17, Nipigon.)

Red Rock

Commemorates one of Ontario's most striking geological formations. (Beside Highway 17, six miles west of Nipigon.)

The Nipigon Canoe Route

Relates the story of an historic fur trading route which extended from Lake Superior to James Bay. (Lake Helen Park on Highway 11, 6 miles from Nipigon.)

The Arctic Watershed

Marks the area where the Height of Land crosses Highway 17. From this point waters flowing northward empty into James Bay, while south of it they form part of the Great Lakes drainage system. (Near Raith, Highway 17, about 54 miles west of Thunder Bay.)

Savanne Portage

Marks the site where this historic portage, which formed an important link in the Kaministiquia canoe route to the West, crosses the

present Highway 17. The portage was first recorded by Jacques de Noyon in 1688. (At the Ministry of Transportation and Communications Park beside Highway 17, seven miles northwest of Raith.)

Sir Collingwood Schreiber 1831-1918

Honours one of Canada's outstanding surveyors and civil engineers who played a significant role in the country's era of railway expansion. (Municipal Park, Schreiber.)

Lake Superior Trek 1885

Details an incident which occurred during the North-West Rebellion when the C.P.R. was faced with the difficult task of transporting a large military force to the West. (Scenic Lookout, 6 miles west of Schreiber on Highway 17.)

Dawson Wagon Road

This road formed an important link in the land and water route from the Lakehead to Fort Garry. It ran from the Lakehead to Shebandowan Lake. (Shebandowan Village, Highway 11.)

Silver Islet 1868

Relates the story of a small barren rock which became one of the richest sources of silver in North America. This mine produced over \$3,250,000 worth of ore before it closed in 1884. Some of the original mine buildings still exist on the adjacent mainland. (At Silver Islet, Sibley Point Peninsula.)

Oliver Daunais 1836-1916

One of the best known prospectors and mining promoters of his day, the "Silver King" became a prominent resident of Port Arthur and played a leading role in its early development. (Village of Stanley, Highway 588, west of Thunder Bay.)

Glacial Terraces

Describes this interesting geological formation, created as a result of glacial action some 20,000 years ago. (Centennial Park, Terrace Bay.)

The Mission of the Immaculate Conception

This Mission was established in 1849 by two priests of the Society of Jesus on the shores of the Kaministiquia River. It served the area from this location until 1908 when it was moved to new sites on the Fort William Band Reserve. (In front of Administrative Building, Mission Road, Fort William Indian Reserve, Thunder Bay.)

Simon James Dawson 1820-1902

Commemorates the well-known surveyor and legislator who did much to open up the region between the Canadian Lakehead and what is now the Province of Manitoba. (Hillcrest Park, Thunder Bay.)

Col. Elizabeth Smellie 1884-1968

A celebrated Canadian army nurse and public health authority, Col. Smellie was the first woman to attain the rank of colonel in Canada's Armed Forces. She supervised the organization of the Canadian Women's Army Corps. (In front of McKellar General Hospital, Archibald Street, Thunder Bay.)

William McGillivray 1764-1825

Commemorates one of the principal directors of the colourful North West Company. Fort William was named in his honour in 1807. (In front of City Hall, Thunder Bay.)

Daniel Greysolon, Sieur Dulhut 1636-1710

This famous French explorer settled in Canada in 1655, and built the first post at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River in 1679. He an-

nexed what is now the north-western portion of this province and northern Minnesota to France and did much to further the westward expansion of New France. (Vickers Park, Thunder Bay.)

Western Route of the C.P.R.

Describes the building of the first Canadian trans-continental railway westward from Fort William. (Corner of Ridgeway St. and Syndicate Ave., Thunder Bay.)

Union of the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies 1821

Describes the union of Canada's two great fur-trading rivals in 1821. Three years later the union was dissolved and control assumed solely by the Hudson's Bay Company. (Dease Street Park, corner of Dease and Vickers Streets, Thunder Bay.)

The Robinson Superior Treaty

Under this treaty, concluded in 1850, the Ojibwa surrendered territory extending some 400 miles along the shore of Lake Superior and northward to the height of land. (Chippewa Park, Thunder Bay.)

Capture of Fort William 1816

Relates the story of the Earl of Selkirk's ill-fated attempt to found a settlement of Scottish emigrants in the Red River Valley, and the violent opposition of the fur traders of the North West Company. In retaliation, Selkirk led an armed force westward and seized the Nor-Westers' headquarters at Fort William. (Paterson Park, Thunder Bay.)

The Lakehead's First Grain Elevator 1883

By the late 1870s wheat production in the West enabled large quantities to be exported. Storage facilities became a vital necessity and with the completion of the C.P.R. line from Winnipeg to the

Lakehead in 1883 the latter site seemed to be the most practical. (Manitoba Pool Elevator 2, Thunder Bay.)

Lakehead University

Commemorates the founding of northwestern Ontario's first university. (Lakehead University Campus, Thunder Bay.)

Fort Kaministiquia 1717

Gives the history of De la Nouë's fur trading post and other seventeenth and eighteenth century posts on the site of Fort William. (City Hall, Thunder Bay.)

The Gladman-Hind Expedition 1857

Describes this famous exploratory expedition, the findings of which played a significant role in the establishment of the province of Manitoba in 1870. (Foot of Arthur Street, Thunder Bay.)

Sir William C. Van Horne 1843-1915

Honours the man who, as general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, supervised its rapid construction across the continent. Its completion ensured Canadian unity. It is believed that he was primarily responsible for the naming of Port Arthur. (Municipal Park, opposite Public Utilities Building, Thunder Bay.)

Pigeon River Road

Finished in 1874, this 38-mile road was constructed to facilitate transportation of mail between Thunder Bay and Duluth, Michigan, during the winter months when Lake Superior was closed to navigation. It was used by mail couriers until 1882 when the C.P.R. was completed to Thunder Bay. (Thunder Bay Correctional and Adult Training Centre, Hwy 61, Thunder Bay.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Port Arthur

Radisson and Groseilliers were the first Europeans on Thunder Bay, 1662. Wolesey's Red River expeditionary force camped at the foot of Arthur Street, May 19th, 1870 and he named it "Prince Arthur's Landing". (Located in Connaught Square, Thunder Bay.)

Fort William

The mouth of the Kaministiquia River, for ages the gateway of canoe traffic with the interior, became later the Lake terminal of great transcontinental railways. (Located in Heath Park, Thunder Bay.)

Kaministiquia Portage

The canoe landing was the beginning of the long portage route to the Great West and was used by the Indians, French, British and Canadian discoverers, explorers and traders. (Located at Broadway and Pointe de Meuron Road, Thunder Bay.)

Timiskaming District

Museums

Cobalt's Northern Ontario Mining Museum, Silver Street, Cobalt.

This museum contains an extensive display of native silver, as well as mining equipment used in the early days of mining in Canada. Open from May 1 to 31, daily, 1 to 5 p.m. From June 1 to October 31, Mon. to Sat., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Gowganda and Area Museum, Gowganda.

Situated 60 miles west of New Liskeard, this museum, housed in an early Union Hall, contains displays of Indian life and early white settlement, trapping, mining and geology in the area. The archival collection and the reference library include photographs, documents and technical publications relating to local geography and mining. Outdoor displays include mining equipment and a log cabin. Open from mid-May to Labour Day, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Museum of Northern History, Duncan Street, Kirkland Lake.

The museum is located in a former mines assay building near the centre of town and displays many artifacts describing early mining and settlement in the area. Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, Mon. through Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-5 p.m.; Sept. 16 to June 14, Mon. through Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed weekends. Other times by appointment.

The Latchford House of Memory, Hwy 11, Latchford.

This museum situated in the community of Latchford 80 miles north of North Bay on Highway 11 is a 9-room house containing a collection of domestic and other articles from the beginning of the 20th century.

Also included are geological displays, lumbering tools, wagons and sleighs.

Open: May 15 to Oct. 15, Tues. through Sun., 1-4 p.m. Closed Mondays. Other times by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

Temagami Post 1834

Relates the history of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post on Lake Temagami. (Bear Island, Lake Temagami.)

The Cobalt Mining Camp

The discovery of vast silver deposits in this area led to the development of the community of Cobalt. The mineral whose name the town bears was first regarded as a nuisance, but later became a valuable commodity. (Opposite the Mining Museum, Cobalt.)

***William Henry Drummond 1854-1907**

Honours this well-known Canadian poet whose "habitant" verses gained him international recognition. (Silver St. and Prospect Ave., Cobalt.)

Kirkland Lake Gold Camp

Describes the discovery of rich deposits of gold in this area and the development of a lucrative mining industry. (Highway 66 at eastern approach to Kirkland Lake.)

Ferguson Highway

Commemorates the trunk-road built between North Bay and Cochrane in 1925-27 to link the rapidly developing mining and agricultural communities of "New Ontario" with the province's southern regions. It now forms part of the northern route of the Trans-Canada Highway. (On Highway 11 south of the Montreal River bridge in Latchford.)

Toronto Metropolitan Municipality

*The Timiskaming Mission

Details the history of this old Oblate mission. Originally established at Fort Timiskaming on the eastern shore of the lake, it was moved to what is now Ontario in 1863. It was relocated in Ville Marie, Quebec in 1887. (Mission Point, some 13 miles south of North Cobalt, 3 miles east from Highway 567.)

*Swastika

Commemorates a community whose history recalls the gold rush era of the early 1900's. Swastika began as a station on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway in 1908, when gold was discovered in the area. It experienced a boom in 1911 with the Porcupine gold rush and finally emerged as a trade centre for the region with the development of the Kirkland Lake gold field. (Firemen's Park, Swastika.)

The Great Fire of 1922

This terrifying holocaust spread over most of 18 townships and killed an estimated 43 persons. It destroyed the communities of North Cobalt, Charlton, Thornloe and Heaslip. Englehart and New Liskeard were badly damaged, while Haileybury was almost totally razed. (At Thornloe, Highway 11, about 2 miles south of the Earlington Overpass.)

Museums and Galleries

Black Creek Pioneer Village, Jane St. at Steeles Ave., Toronto

A living Ontario village of 30 buildings depicting the era before 1867, located 1 mile south-east of Highways 400 and 7. The scenes of yesterday become alive as villagers and farm animals portray rural Ontario of more than 100 years ago. Open from March 21 to June 30: weekdays 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; weekends 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. During July and August, open daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. From Sept. 1 to Oct. 31: weekdays 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; weekends 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. From Nov. 1 to Jan. 2, weekdays 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.; weekends 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Borough of York Museum, 2694 Eglinton Ave. West

This museum is located in the Borough of York centennial building, just west of the intersection of Keele Street and Eglinton Avenue West. The displays reflect the history and development of the community from its pre-township status to its incorporation as a borough of Metropolitan Toronto. Open all year, Mon. through Fri. 2 p.m.-4 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Closed weekends.

Campbell House, Queen Street at University Ave., Toronto

This house, built in 1822, was the residence of Sir William Campbell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada from 1825 to 1829; it was moved to its present site in 1972 and restored to its original elegance. Of particular interest are the restored drawing room, diningroom, and kitchen, which are furnished in the period. Open Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2:30 to 5 p.m.

Canadian Museum of Carpets and Textiles, 585 Markham Street, Toronto.

Changing exhibitions of textiles and antique Oriental rugs. Permanent collection emphasizes Central Asian embroidery, ikat, and the country's largest collection of Canadian hooked rugs. Open all year, Saturday and Sunday, 1 to 6 p.m. Other times by appointment.

"Casa Loma", 1 Austin Terrace, Toronto.

This baronial residence, built by Sir Henry Pellatt, a prominent soldier, industrialist and financier, resembles a medieval castle. Its unique architectural features are of great interest to visitors. Open all year. During July and August, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. During the rest of the year, daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Queen's Own Rifles Regimental Museum, Third floor, Casa Loma.

Open daily all year. July and August: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. During the rest of the year: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Ukrainian Cultural Museum, Casa Loma, 1 Austin Terrace, Toronto.

This museum presents the story of Ukrainian settlers in the province of Ontario; artifacts, crafts and works of art are on display. Open during July and August: daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. During the rest of the year, daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Colborne Lodge High Park, Toronto.

This attractive Regency style house was built in 1836 by John G. Howard, one of Toronto's earliest surveyors and architects. The site contains many original Howard furnishings and numerous water-colours executed by Mr. and Mrs. Howard.

Open all year, Mon. to Sat., 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays, noon to 5 p.m. Closed New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day.

Cornell House, Brimley Road and Lawrence Ave., Toronto.

Located in Thomson Memorial Park, Cornell House was built in 1850. It is furnished in the style of a late 19th century rural home, and displays include collections of contemporary clothes and kitchen utensils. Open: Victoria Day weekend to Thanksgiving, Wed. and Sat., 1:30 p.m.-8 p.m. Sun. and holiday Mondays, 1:30 p.m.-5 p.m.

Enoch Turner Schoolhouse, 106 Trinity Street, Toronto.

The Enoch Turner Schoolhouse is Toronto's oldest surviving school building. It was built by Enoch Turner, a wealthy brewmaster, as a free school for the children of the adjacent area. Restoration of the building was completed in 1970. The Schoolhouse now offers a series of mid-19th century school-days for visiting school classes. It is located one block east of Parliament Street at King Street. Visitors should telephone (863-0010) if they wish to visit the schoolhouse to be advised of current programmes and whether the building is open to visitors.

The Grange, Dundas and Beverley Sts., Toronto.

Built in 1817, The Grange is an important example of a Georgian-style country house. It was the residence of two generations of the Boulton family and, for thirty-five years, the home of Goldwin Smith. In 1911 The Grange was deeded to the Art Gallery of Ontario as its first permanent home. It has now been restored as a "gentleman's house of 1835-40".

Open all year. Tue. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays, 12 noon to 5 p.m. Wed. and Thur. (Sept. to May), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Historic Fort York, Toronto.

Established in 1793, it is situated north-east of the C.N.E. Gates and Lakeshore Blvd. Eight original buildings constructed during the War of 1812 house displays of films, models, maps, original uniforms and equipment, as well as extensive pictorial records. The scarlet-clad Fort York Guard reenact military life in old York by means of battle drills, festive parades, booming musket and cannon firings as well as musical marches by the Fife and Drum Corps. In the historic kitchens domestic skills are demonstrated. Open all year. May 1 to Labour Day: daily, 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Labour Day to April 30: Mon. to Sat. 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. and holidays, 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.

Historic Gibson House 5172 Yonge Street (behind the Willowdale Post Office).

This nineteenth century brick house has been restored and furnished in the style of 1851. Crafts of the period are demonstrated daily. Exhibits are on display in the upper and lower galleries. Open all year. Mon. to Sat. 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays 12 noon to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas and Boxing Days, New Year's Day and Good Friday. Adult craft classes are offered during the spring and fall. Please phone 225-0146 for details.

H.M.C.S. "Haida", Ontario Place, Toronto.

This museum is actually a Second World War and Korean War Royal Canadian Navy Destroyer (the only one of its kind in existence), permanently berthed at Ontario Place, on Lakeshore Blvd. Open daily from May 18 to Sept. 2, 10 a.m. to sunset. From Sept. 2 to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 10 a.m. to sunset. Ship may be closed without notice when inclement

weather causes unsafe deck conditions.

Mackenzie House, 82 Bond Street, Toronto.

The latter-day home of William Lyon Mackenzie, Toronto's first mayor and leader of the ill-fated Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada, this quaint and charming house is furnished in the style of the 1850s and contains many interesting historical mementos of one of Canada's most colourful figures. Open: Mon. through Sat. 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. and holidays 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas and Boxing Day.

Marine Museum of Upper Canada, C.N.E. Grounds, Toronto.

This museum building was once the officers' quarters of "Stanley Barracks" and was constructed in 1840. It now houses displays depicting the exploration of central Canada, and the development of shipping on the inland waterways of the Great Lakes Basin and St. Lawrence River. Open: Mon. through Sat. 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Sun. and holidays 12 noon-5 p.m. During C.N.E. only Mon. through Sat. 9:30 a.m.-10 p.m.; Sun. 1:30 p.m.-10 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.

Montgomery's Inn, 4709 Dundas S. (at Islington Ave.), Etobicoke.

The Inn is restored to the period of 1830-55 when, at the height of its affluence, it served both the local community and the travelling public along the Dundas highway. Today visitors are guided through the Inn by costumed staff where they may see the fourteen restored rooms and the craft demonstrations. After the tour visitors may relax over tea in the Community Room.

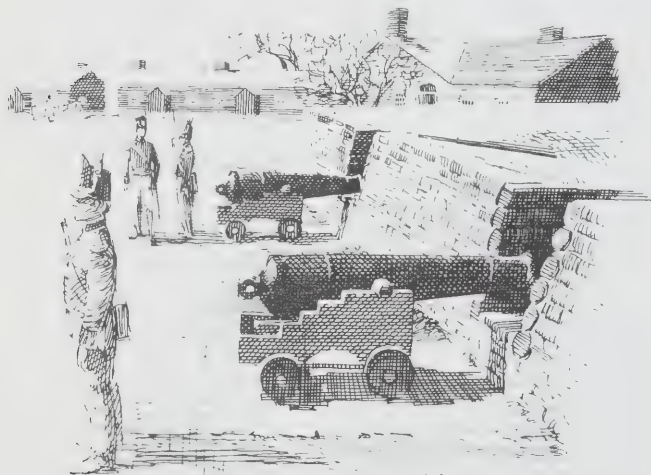
Open weekdays 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Weekends and holidays 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday. Tea served everyday from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m.

Ontario Science Centre, 770 Don Mills Road, Don Mills.

This vast complex is the salute of the Province of Ontario to the nation's first century of Confederation and combines the characteristics of a museum, school, university and exhibition. The scientific and technological display programme emphasizes viewer participation by providing presentations that allow visitors to touch and activate various displays. The Centre is accessible from Don Mills Road and Eglinton Avenue East. Open all year, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Christmas Day only.

Royal Ontario Museum, Corner of Bloor St. West at Avenue Road, Toronto.

Canada's largest museum, which incorporates the McLaughlin Planetarium and its Theatre of the Stars, contains three acres of galleries describing the structure of the earth, its animals (past and present), and its civilization from Babylon to early Canada. A separate building, the Sigmund Samuel Building, houses an extensive collection of Canadiana (see listing below). Open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. During July and August, Tue to Sun., 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Mondays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. McLaughlin Planetarium Displays: daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Public shows in the Theatre of the Stars every afternoon and evening except Monday. Closed Christmas and New Year's Days. Free gallery tours weekdays at 12:15 and 2 p.m.



Historic Fort York, Toronto

Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Building, 14 Queen's Park Cres. West, Toronto.

Situated west of the main Parliament Building, this museum contains the Canadiana collection of the Royal Ontario Museum and is predominantly pre-Confederation in scope. Among the items of outstanding historical interest are maps, furniture and archaeological displays, oils, water-colours, and prints. Canadian silver, glass, coins, medals, currency and wood sculpture representative of over three hundred years development of the decorative arts in Canada. Open all year. Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays 1 to 5 p.m.

**"Scadding Cabin",
C.N.E. Grounds, Toronto.**

Located on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, south of the Dufferin Street entrance, this log cabin is the oldest remaining building in Toronto. It was moved to the C.N.E. grounds by the York Pioneer and Historical Society, and is preserved as an example of a late 18th century pioneer residence. Open: June 1 to Labour Day, Thurs. and Mon. 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. Closed Tues. and Wed. until the C.N.E. then open daily, 10 a.m.-9 p.m. until Labour Day.

**Todmorden Mills Historic Site
67 Pottery Road, Toronto.**

This site is accessible from Broadview or Bayview Avenues. An important early mill site, this park portrays the past through four historic buildings. The Parshall Terry House has been restored and refurbished to reflect living conditions of 1837. The Helliwell House is restored and refurbished as of 1860-67. A former brewery has been renovated to serve as an exhibition centre for changing displays. The old Don Station has been moved here from River Street and contains a small museum of railroading.

Open May to November, Tue. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Week-ends and holiday Mondays 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Nov. and Dec. Tues. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

**Art Gallery of Ontario,
317 Dundas St. West, Toronto.**

Major expansion programme has added the Henry Moore Sculpture Centre, Canadian contemporary and historical galleries, and the Sam and Ayala Zacks Wing for major changing exhibitions. Extensive film, tour and lecture programme. Open Tue. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays and holidays, noon to 5 p.m.; Wed. and Thur. (Sept. to May), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed Mondays.

**Art Gallery of York University,
Murray Ross Building,
4700 Keele St., Downsview.**

During each academic year (Sept. to April) the gallery presents a programme of eight exhibitions that seeks to provide a broad and balanced view of the visual arts, both contemporary and historical. Open (approx.) Sept. 10 to April 10, Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Closed Saturdays.

**Artists' Co-operative Toronto
Gallery,
424 Wellington St. West,
Toronto.**

Sculpture, drawings and paintings range from psychic realism through a variety of abstract approaches to conceptual intellectualizations. Open Tue. to Sunday, 1 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

**A Space
85 St. Nicholas St., Toronto.**

Changing gallery exhibitions and installations; popular, jazz and contemporary music concerts; film and video showings; performances and poetry readings. Primarily con-

temporary, experimental artists. Reading library of contemporary art literature; catalogued video library (over 150 tapes) video studio, viewing and editing facilities. Open Tuesday to Saturday, 11:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

**Centre for Contemporary Art
155A Roncesvalles Ave.,
Toronto.**

Open: Monday to Friday: 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

**Centre for Experimental Art
and Communication (CEAC),
15 Duncan Street, Toronto.**

Open Tuesday to Saturday, 12 noon to 6 p.m. Sundays, 12 noon to 3 p.m. Closed Mondays.

**The Craft Gallery,
Ontario Crafts Council,
346 Dundas St. West, Toronto.**

Changing craft exhibits; craft resource centre. Open Tue. to Sat.: 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sundays: 2 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

**Gallery Seventy-Six,
76 McCaul Street, Toronto.**

Changing exhibits of works of different media from Ontario College of Art students. Open: Mon. to Fri.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sat. & Sun.: 12 noon to 5 p.m.

**Hart House Art Gallery,
University of Toronto**

Situated on the lower floor of Hart House, the gallery has approximately ten exhibitions a year. Open all year. Mondays: 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tues. to Sat.: 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays: 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

**Kensington Art Association
Gallery
4 Kensington Ave, Toronto.**

Open: Tues. to Sat.: 12 noon to 9 p.m. Sundays: 12 noon to 5 p.m.

**La Chasse-Galerie
577 Jarvis Street, Toronto.**

Emphasis on French Canadian culture. Changing exhibits, films, workshops, classes, concerts. Open all year. Monday to Thurs.: 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Fri. & Sat.: 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Closed Sundays.

**Visual Arts Ontario,
8 York Street, Toronto**

This organization serves non-artists as well as artists through workshops, exhibitions, publications, and seminars. A newsletter, "Artviews", is published bimonthly and the "Visual Arts Handbook" — a resource guide to artists — is available at the V.A.O. office. Open Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Toronto Island

These islands were formed about 8000 years ago by sand eroded from Scarborough Bluffs and shifted westward by wave action. This peninsula eventually created Toronto's natural and protected harbour. The islands have become one of Toronto's major recreational areas. (On the Common, Ward's Island, near the ferry dock.)

The Lake Light

Commemorates the Gibraltar Point Lighthouse, the oldest remaining structure of its kind in Ontario. (Toronto Island, Toronto.)

"Ned" Hanlan 1853-1908

Commemorates one of Canada's greatest oarsmen who won the world single sculls championship in 1880. (Near the ferry dock, Hanlan's Point, Toronto Islands.)

Gibraltar Point

This was the site of fortifications begun in 1794 to protect the western entrance to Toronto's harbour.

The area later became known as "Hanlan's Point" after the family of the world-champion sculler "Ned" Hanlan, who settled near here. (Near the ferry dock, Hanlan's Point, Toronto Island.)



Gibraltar Point Lighthouse,
Toronto Island

Canada West's Fathers of Confederation

Honours the seven men who represented what is now Ontario at the conferences leading to Confederation. (Main floor, east wing of the Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto.)

The Loyalists in Upper Canada

Commemorates the United Empire Loyalists who, on losing their homes and possessions in the old Thirteen Colonies, because of their support for the British cause during the American Revolution, came to this province to start a new life. (Adjacent to the Legislative Chambers, Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto.)

King's College

Marks the site of King's College, a predecessor of the University of

Toronto and the first institution of higher learning in this province to receive a charter. (Queen's Park, Toronto.)

Queen's Park

Commemorates the opening of this park in 1860 by the Prince of Wales and the construction of the present Parliament Buildings 1886-92. (Queen's Park, Toronto.)

Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe 1752-1806

Pays tribute to Upper Canada's first lieutenant-governor and founder of York (Toronto). (Corridor wall to the east of the main entrance to the Legislative Chamber, Main Parliament Building.)

"Old" City Hall 1899-1965

City Hall was designed by E.J. Lennox in the massive, round-arched and richly carved Romanesque Revival style. The interior, monumental as the exterior, contains a large stained glass window by Robert McCausland. (In front of the east wing of "Old" City Hall, near intersection of Queen and James Sts., Toronto.)

William Lyon Mackenzie, 1795- 1861

As a writer, publisher, and politician, Mackenzie was Upper Canada's most famous radical reformer. Leader of the ill-fated Rebellion of 1837, he fled to the United States but later returned to Canada and served as a member of the Canadian parliament from 1851 to 1858. (West of the New City Hall, 100 Queen St. West, Toronto.)

Sir John Henry Lefroy 1817-1890

A British artillery officer, Lefroy was posted to Canada, 1842-53, where he was in charge of the original observatory building which once stood on the college campus. In 1843-44, he conducted extensive magnetic surveys and meteo-

rological observations in the far northwest, which established more accurately the position of the magnetic pole. (S.A.C. building, University of Toronto.)

The Discovery of Insulin 1921

This important medical discovery, made by Charles H. Best and Frederick Banting, has prolonged the lives of millions of diabetics throughout the world. (In front of the Medical Sciences Building, 1 King's College Circle, University of Toronto.)

Colonel James Givins

Commemorates this well-known soldier who fought for the British in the American Revolution and later served as Chief Superintendent of the Indian Department of the province from 1830-37. (Givins Public School, Givins St., Toronto.)

Mary Pickford

Erected close to the site of her birthplace, this plaque commemorates this actress who became the international cinema's first great star. (On the grounds of the Hospital for Sick Children, 555 University Ave., Toronto.)

Osgoode Hall

One of the finest public buildings of its period in Canada. It was erected 1829-32 to house the Law Society of Upper Canada. (Queen Street West and University Ave., Toronto.)

Walter Seymour Allward, R.C.A., 1876-1955

A renowned Canadian sculptor, Allward executed a number of notable monuments. His greatest project was the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge, France. (At his South African War Memorial, near Queen Street West and University Avenue, Toronto.)

Sir William Campbell 1758-1834

Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench and Speaker of the Legislative Council in Upper Canada during the late 1820's, Campbell was the first judge in the province to receive a knighthood. (At Campbell House, University Ave. and Queen Street West, Toronto.)

Home of George Brown

The home of one of the Fathers of Confederation. A political reformer, Brown wielded great influence through his newspaper, The Globe. He was shot and killed by a disgruntled employee in 1880. (Beverley Street, Toronto.)

The Birthplace of Standard Time

Marks the site of a building where, in 1879, Sanford Fleming read a paper before the Canadian Institute outlining his concept of a worldwide, uniform system for reckoning time. (At 60 Richmond Street East, corner of Berti Street, Toronto.)

The Macdonald-Mowat House 1872

Now owned by Knox College, this old house was owned and lived in by such well known statesmen as Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat. (63 St. George Street, Toronto.)

The Grange

Erected about 1820 it was, for many years, a residence of the Boulton family who played a prominent role in the administration of Upper Canada. Prof. Goldwin Smith, historian and journalist, lived there from 1875 to 1910 when the building passed into the ownership of the Toronto Art Gallery. (Grounds of the Grange, Toronto.)

The Bishop's Palace 1818

Commemorates the site of the residence of Bishop John Strachan and the place of assembly of the

Loyalist forces which defeated Mackenzie at Montgomery's Tavern in 1837. (Corner of Front Street and University Avenue, Toronto.)

The "Canada First" Movement

Describes the activities of this nationalist group which originated in Ottawa in 1868 and was later centred in Toronto where it obtained the support of such eminent figures as Edward Blake and Goldwin Smith. (The National Club, 303 Bay St., Toronto.)

Canada's First Victoria Cross

Alexander Dunn, while serving with the British Army in the Crimean War, won this highly coveted decoration for his gallant actions as a participant in the charge of the Light Brigade. He was the first Canadian to win this distinguished award. (Clarence Square, Wellington and Spadina, Toronto.)

Major-General The Hon. Aeneas Shaw.

This well-known soldier was one of York's (Toronto's) earliest settlers. He served for many years as a Member of both the Executive and the Legislative Councils. (Queen Street entrance to Trinity Park, Toronto.)

Metropolitan United Church

Commemorates this "Cathedral of Methodism" opened in 1872. The inaugural service of the Methodist Church of Canada in 1874 and the first General Council of the United Church in 1925 were held here. (On the grounds of the Church, Queen Street East and Church Street, Toronto.)

St. James' Cathedral

The first church in York (Toronto) was built on the site of the present cathedral, 1803-07. It was succeeded by a second building in 1831 and by the first cathedral in 1839. This in turn was destroyed

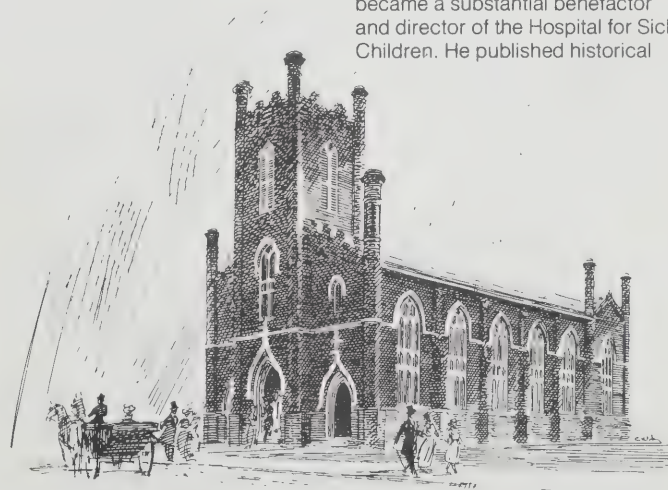
by fire in 1849, and the present cathedral was begun in 1850, opened in 1853 and completed in 1874. (King Street East and Church Street, Toronto.)

Little Trinity Church

Commemorates the city of Toronto's oldest surviving church. Regular services were commenced early in 1844 and it was known for many years as "The Poor Man's Church". (Little Trinity Church, King Street East.)

St. Michael's Cathedral

The Most Reverend Michael Power, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, laid the cornerstone of this cathedral in 1845. Constructed over the next few years, St. Michael's contains an outstanding chancel window executed by Etienne Thevenot. This cathedral is the principal church of Canada's largest English-speaking Roman Catholic archdiocese. (Corner of Bond and Shuter Sts., on west Cathedral grounds, Toronto.)



Little Trinity Church, Toronto

The Church of the Holy Trinity

This Anglican church was constructed in 1847. Built in the modified Gothic style, it is one of the first Anglican churches in Toronto which did not charge pew rentals. In the twentieth century the church has responded to the needs of the people of the inner city. (On the exterior west wall of the vestry, Church of the Holy Trinity, Trinity Square, Toronto.)

St. Andrew's Church

Designed by William Storm, this outstanding example of Romanesque Revival architecture was begun in 1874 and dedicated in 1876. Under the leadership of its first minister, the Rev. D.J. Macdonnell (1843-96), St. Andrew's became one of the most influential Presbyterian churches in Canada. (St. Andrew's Church, corner of King and Simcoe Streets, Toronto.)

John Ross Robertson 1841-1918

This noted publisher and philanthropist founded one of Toronto's leading evening newspapers and became a substantial benefactor and director of the Hospital for Sick Children. He published historical

works and assembled an invaluable historical and pictorial collection of Toronto memorabilia. (291 Sherbourne St., on grounds of the Ontario Provincial Police College, below Gerrard St., Toronto.)

The First Unitarian Congregation In Canada West 1845

Commemorates the establishment of the First Unitarian Congregation in present-day Ontario and recounts the contribution of this congregation to the life of the city and province. (On the west side of Jarvis St., ½ block north of Dundas St., Toronto.)

Toronto Horticultural Society

Commemorates the first horticultural society to be formed in the province. Its patron was Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and its first president, Honourable George Markland, Inspector-General of the province, (Allan Gardens, Toronto.)

St. Lawrence Hall 1850

Marks one of Toronto's oldest remaining public buildings where for many years the great public events of the period were held. (King Street East, Toronto.)

The Enoch Turner School 1848

Commemorates Toronto's oldest remaining schoolhouse. It was built by Enoch Turner, a wealthy brewer, as a "free school" for the adjacent area. It was taken over by the Toronto Board of Education in 1851. (106 Trinity St., one block east of Parliament St. at King St.)

Charles Trick Currelly 1876-1957

This archaeologist, teacher and administrator was educated at the University of Toronto. His archaeological work in the Mediterranean world inspired him with the idea of establishing an archaeological museum in Ontario. Currelly became

the first Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology when it was created in 1912. (In the open court-yard of the Royal Ontario Museum, at Bloor St. and Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto.)

Moulton College

Located near the college's original site, this plaque commemorates the girls' preparatory school founded by Susan Moulton McMaster and opened in 1888 as part of McMaster University. The buildings, including the former residence of Senator William McMaster, were sold in 1954 and demolished in 1958. (Main foyer, Hudson's Bay Centre, 2 Bloor St. East, Toronto.)

McMaster Hall

Built to house Toronto Baptist College, this High Victorian style structure was designed by the Toronto architectural firm of Langley, Langley and Burke, and financed by Senator William McMaster. It housed McMaster University from 1887 to 1930, and was later acquired by the University of Toronto. (273 Bloor St. West, Toronto.)

Fort Rouillé 1750-1759

Marks the site of the third French post constructed within the territory now occupied by Toronto. Built in 1750-51, it was destroyed by its own garrison in 1759 to avoid capture by the British. (C.N.E. grounds, Toronto.)

Stanley Barracks 1841

The last remaining building of a military complex, built 1840-41 to accommodate additional soldiers sent to Canada during a period of political unrest. Long the military centre of Toronto, the "New Fort", as it was commonly known, was handed over to Canada in 1870. (On the grounds of Stanley Barracks, Exhibition Park.)

The Second Invasion of York 1813

Describes the second occupation of the provincial seat of government by American forces during the War of 1812. (Coronation Park, east of the C.N.E. grounds, Toronto.)

The Canadian National Exhibition

Canada's best known exhibition was first held in Toronto in 1879. It quickly gained national stature, and over the years has played an important role in many aspects of Canadian life. (Entrance to the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto.)

The Battle of York 1813

Tells the story of the capture of the provincial seat of government by a strong American invasion force during the War of 1812. During the U.S. occupation most of the public buildings were burned. (At the southern entrance to Fort York.)

Jean Baptiste Rousseaux 1758-1812

A French Canadian fur trader, he built a post at the mouth of the Humber before 1791. His knowledge of the region proved very useful to the founders of Upper

Canada's new capital of York, of which he might be termed the first citizen. (Metro Park on east bank of Humber River at foot of Riverside Drive, Toronto.)

Colborne Lodge 1836

Built in 1836, it was the home of one of early Toronto's most distinguished citizens, John Howard. (High Park, Toronto.)

Montgomery's Inn

This building, a fine example of Loyalist Georgian architecture, was erected about 1832, and served the numerous travellers journeying along Dundas Street. (In front of Montgomery's Inn, corner of Dundas Street and Islington Avenue.)

J.S. Woodsworth 1874-1942

Commemorates this outstanding social reformer, parliamentarian and pacifist who was the principal founder of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. (550 Burnhamthorpe Road, Etobicoke.)

Elizabeth Posthuma Simcoe 1766-1850

The wife of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, Mrs. Simcoe's diaries and sketches compiled during her years in Canada, provide a vivid description and

invaluable record of the colony's early life. (At the entrance to Castle Frank High School, Bloor Street East and Castle Frank Road.)

Loring — Wyle Studio

Marks the studio of Frances Loring and Florence Wyle, two of Ontario's most prominent sculptors of public monuments. They were founding members of the Sculptors' Society of Canada and their studio was an important artistic centre where musicians, writers, painters, and patrons of the arts congregated. (At 110 Glenrose Avenue, Toronto.)

Canada's First Air Mail Flight 1918

Capt. Brian Peck's flight from Montreal to Leaside in an Air Force "Jenny" on June 24, 1918, inaugurated domestic air mail delivery in Canada. (Eglinton Avenue East, Leaside.)

Todmorden Mills

Describes the establishment of early mills in this area and the community called "Todmorden" which grew up to the north-east of the mills. (67 Pottery Road, Toronto.)

Woodbine Race Course

Called "Old Woodbine" when a new Woodbine was opened in Etobicoke in 1956, this track was renamed Greenwood in 1963 and is Ontario's oldest permanent racing establishment. (At Greenwood Race Course, Queen Street East and Kingston Road, Toronto.)

The Thomson Settlement

Describes the settlement established by Scarborough's first permanent residents, the Thomsons. (Thomson Memorial Park, Scarborough.)



Montgomery's Inn, Etobicoke

Armada Free Methodist Church

Marks the church built in 1880 to serve one of the earliest Free Methodist societies organized at nearby Ellesmere some six years earlier. (At the church, Passmore Avenue west of Highway 58, Scarborough.)

Scarborough Bluffs

An outstanding geological feature of world-wide scientific interest, the bluffs provide a comprehensive record, unique in North America, of the last stage of the Great Ice Age. (Scarborough Bluffs Park, near the foot of Midland Avenue.)

First Jewish Congregation in Canada West

Commemorates this pioneer Jewish congregation, the earliest in Canada west of Montreal. (Holy Blossom Temple, Bathurst and Ava Streets, Toronto.)

York University

Describes the founding of this university which was incorporated on March 26, 1959. (On the main entrance road, St. Lawrence Blvd., 1000 ft. west of Keele St., York Campus, Toronto.)

C.W. Jeffreys 1869-1951

Commemorates one of Canada's outstanding historical artists. (At 4111 Yonge Street, North York.)

Honourable George Stewart Henry, 1871-1958

Commemorates Ontario's tenth prime minister. Born in King Township, he became premier in 1930. (At St. Matthew the Apostle, and The Church of the Covenant, 80 George Henry Blvd., Willowdale.)

David Gibson 1804-1864

A surveyor and politician, Gibson was one of William Lyon Mackenzie's chief supporters in the Rebellion of 1837. His second

house, completed in 1851, is now preserved as an historic monument. (5172 Yonge Street, North York.)

Hon. William McDougall 1822-1905

A prominent parliamentarian, lawyer and newspaper publisher, McDougall was a leading member of the Reform Party and a "Father of Confederation". (At the south-east corner of Lawrence Avenue and Yonge Street, Toronto.)

York Mills

Commemorates the settlement and growth of this community, which was known originally as Hogg's Hollow. (York Mills Park, North Yonge Street, Metropolitan Toronto.)

The Rt. Hon. Lester Bowles Pearson, 1897-1972

This plaque is erected near the site of the Newtonbrook Methodist parsonage which was the birthplace of Canada's fourteenth Prime Minister (1963-1968). Pearson was the first Canadian to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, awarded for his role in settling the Suez Crisis in 1956. (Newtonbrook United Church, 53 Cummer St., Willowdale.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Sir Gordon Drummond

Commemorating the eminent public services of General Sir Gordon Drummond, who was born at Quebec in 1771, and administered the Government of this province, 1813-1815. (Located Main Building Parliament Buildings, Toronto.)

Robert Baldwin

Champion of Responsible Government, Joint Premier of Canada, 1848-51, and Founder of Ontario's

Municipal System. (Located Main Building, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.)

Meetings of Parliament, Toronto

Following the destruction by fire on April 25th, 1849, of the buildings in Montreal used by the Legislature of the Province of Canada, the sessions of 1850, 1851 and 1856 to 1859 were held in Toronto in the buildings erected between 1829 and 1832 for the Legislature of Upper Canada and occupying the square bounded by Wellington, Simcoe, Front and John Streets. (Located in Main Building, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.)

Sir Oliver Mowat, 1820-1903

Premier of Ontario from 1872 to 1896, Mowat was named to the Senate in 1896 and became Minister of Justice in the Laurier Cabinet. The following year he became Ontario's eighth Lieutenant-Governor. (MacDonald Block, Queen's Park Complex, Bay and Wellesley Streets, Toronto.)

University College

The building of University College in 1856-59 largely assured the future of the University of Toronto and drew it, in time, into a federal pattern which was widely followed in Canada and the Commonwealth. (Located on Campus of University of Toronto.)

Sir Frederick Banting

Soldier, surgeon, and scientist, Banting in 1920 became convinced of the existence of a substance known as Insulin. In 1921 Banting and Charles H. Best, prepared an active anti-diabetic extract. (Located on campus of University of Toronto.)

Davidson Black, 1884-1934

In China in 1927, on the basis of a fossil tooth found at Chou Kou Tien, Black identified a new genus and species of hominid — "Peking

Man". (In the lobby of the Medical Sciences Building, University of Toronto.)

George Brown, 1819-1880

This plaque commemorates one of Canada's most prominent journalists and statesmen, and a leading Father of Confederation. (At 186 Beverley Street, Toronto.)

The William Lyon Mackenzie Homestead

This house was the home, in his later years, of William Lyon Mackenzie, first Mayor of the City of Toronto. (Located at 82 Bond Street, Toronto.)

St. Lawrence Hall

Designed by William Thomas, in the renaissance tradition, this Hall, built by the City in 1850, was for many years Toronto's chief social and cultural centre. (Located at King and Market Streets, Toronto.)

Canada's First Electric Telegraph

Inaugurated December 19th, 1846, over a line connecting Toronto City Hall, then occupying this site, with Hamilton. The system was built and owned by the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-magnetic Telegraph Company, organized 1846, incorporated 1847. (Located at St. Lawrence Market Building, Front St. East, Toronto.)

The Defence of York

In memory of Captain Neal McNeal, volunteer Donald MacLean, and the soldiers and Indians killed in action, and their comrades who fought here, in defence of the Capital of Upper Canada, April 27th, 1813. (Located on the Ontario Government Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto.)

Site of Montgomery's Tavern

Original Headquarters of William Lyon Mackenzie, leader in the Up-

per Canada Rebellion. Scene of brief skirmish on December 7th, 1837, resulting in defeat of insurgents by loyal militia commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James F. Gibbon. (Located at Postal Station K, 2384 Yonge Street, Toronto.)

First Banding of A Bird

On September 24th, 1905, James Henry Fleming placed band No. 1 on the foot of a robin in his garden at 267 Rusholme Road, Toronto. (Located at Deer Pen and Spring Roads, High Park, Toronto.)

Museums

**Fenelon Falls Museum,
50 Oak Street,
Fenelon Falls.**

This building, known as "Maryboro Lodge" was constructed in the 1830s by James Wallis, a founder of Fenelon Falls. It contains a collection of pioneer and Indian artifacts relating to the history of the community and the surrounding area.

Open from May 18 to Thanksgiving, weekends and holidays, 1-5 p.m. From June 15 to Sept. 15, daily, 1-5 p.m. During July and August, Wed. and Sun. evenings, 7-9 p.m.

**Victoria County Historical
Museum,
435 Kent St. West,
Lindsay.**

This museum contains displays related to the early days of Victoria County, featuring Canadian glass and oil lamps, an apothecary shop, a toy shop, a general store and doctor's office. Also, agricultural display and log cabin.

Open from Victoria Day to Labour Day, Tue. to Sunday, 12 noon to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Bobcaygeon

Relates the history of Bobcaygeon from 1833 when Thomas Need, the man responsible for the settlement's early development, located there. Incorporated as a village in 1876, Bobcaygeon's growth was stimulated by the construction of the Bobcaygeon "Colonization" Road and by the development of the large lumbering business of Mossom Boyd and his son. (Near the Municipal Building, Bobcaygeon.)

The Portage Road

Marks an old Indian portage from Lake Simcoe to Balsam Lake. In 1834-35 a large portion of it was incorporated in the present Portage Road. (East of Bolsover, at junction of Highway 46 and county road to Gamebridge.)

John Langton 1808-1894

Commemorates one of the Otonabee region's pioneer settlers. His published correspondence furnishes an invaluable record of the early life of the district. He later became auditor general of Canada and vice-chancellor of the University of Toronto. (Horticultural Society Gardens, Fenelon Falls.)

Colonel James Wallis 1806-1893

Commemorates the principal founder of Fenelon Falls and marks his former residence, "Maryboro Lodge". (Grounds of "Maryboro Lodge", Fenelon Falls.)

Sir William Mackenzie, 1849-1923

Commemorates one of Canada's leading railway builders and financiers. With Donald Mann he organized the famous Canadian Northern Railway in 1899, and through business directorates and electric railway and power development in Canada, Europe, the Caribbean, and South America, Mackenzie achieved international prominence. (At Mackenzie House, Kirkfield.)

The Trent-Severn Waterway

The project, begun in the 1830s was designed to canalize the water route from the Bay of Quinte to Lake Simcoe. It is now one of Ontario's major recreational waterways. (At the lift lock, Highway 503, about 2 miles north of Kirkfield.)

Purdy's Mills

Marks the sawmill and grist-mill built by William Purdy in 1828-30 which formed the nucleus of Lindsay. (McDonnell Park, Lindsay.)

**Ernest Thompson Seton
1860-1946**

Born in England, this pioneer naturalist emigrated with his family to farm near Lindsay in 1866. An accomplished author, his work did much to further popular interest in wild life. (On grounds of Victoria County Historical Society Museum, Lindsay.)

The Scugog Route

Describes this ancient Indian route of which Scugog River and Lake formed a part, leading from the Kawartha and Algonquin Park areas to Lake Ontario. (Memorial Park, Lindsay.)

The Founding of Omemee

Commemorates the early history of this village which developed around the mills of William Cottingham. (Municipal Building, Omemee.)

The Victoria Road

Built 1859-64, this was one of the colonization roads constructed to open for settlement the southern fringe of the Precambrian Shield. (Junction of Hwys. 503 and 505, Uphill.)

**National Historic
Sites
and Markers**

Sir Sam Hughes

Soldier, journalist, imperialist and Member of Parliament for Lindsay from 1892 to 1921, Sam Hughes helped to create a distinctively Canadian Army. As Minister of Militia and Defence (1911-1916) he raised the Canadian Expeditionary Force which fought in World War I. (Located at Victoria Park Armoury, Lindsay.)

Waterloo Regional Municipality

ent Valley Canal

mmemorating the construction, 1833, of the first Bobcaygeon ck by the Inland Water mmission, and the beginning of e improvement of the natural iterway connecting Lake Ontario h Georgian Bay. (Located at the inal lock in Bobcaygeon.)

Museums and Galleries

Doon Pioneer Village, R.R. #2, Kitchener.

This museum complex is located west from interchange 34 on Highway 401. Buildings including a pioneer church, blacksmith's and cooper's shops, a general store and the Peter McArthur log cabin, are open to the public. A great variety of historical material relating to the pioneer community in this part of the province is displayed, including the Waterloo County Hall of Fame.

Open: May 1 to Oct. 31, daily, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

Woodside National Historic Site, 528 Wellington St. North, Kitchener.

This national historic site is the boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, one of Canada's best known prime ministers, and is furnished in late nineteenth century style to correspond with the time during which he lived in the house.

Open all year. Labour Day to May 31 daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., closed holidays. June 1 to Labour Day daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., open holidays.



Doon Pioneer Village, Kitchener

Kitchener-Waterloo Art Gallery, 43 Benton Street, Kitchener.

The gallery features a continuing programme of exhibits which change monthly, covering all aspects of the visual arts.

Open all year, Tues. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun., 1-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Concourse Gallery, Wilfrid Laurier University, University and Albert Streets, Waterloo.

Various types of displays are scheduled for 1977.

Open all year, Mon. to Sat., 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m. Closed Sundays.

Art Gallery, Modern Languages Building, University of Waterloo.

This gallery provides a series of exhibitions throughout the year, as well as lectures, films and concerts.

Open all year. From May to August, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed weekends. From Sept. to April, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

Optometry Museum, School of Optometry Building, University of Waterloo, Columbia Street.

This museum is open weekdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Biology, Earth Sciences Museum, Biology Building, University of Waterloo.

This is a teaching museum featuring biological and earth sciences exhibits.

Open weekdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. School tours should be booked in advance.

Cambridge Central Library and Art Gallery, 20 Grand Avenue North, Cambridge.

Exhibitions of painting, sculpture, graphics, textiles, ceramics and other media.

Open Monday to Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Sat. 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Closed Sundays.

Museum and Archives of Games, 415 Philip Street, Waterloo.

A unique facility depicting the history and development of games throughout the world.

Open Monday to Friday 1 to 5 p.m.; weekends and evenings by appointment. Telephone: 885-1211 ext. 3530/2204.

Art Gallery Waterloo Public Library Albert Street, Waterloo.

Open Monday to Thursday, 9:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Fridays, 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sundays (fall and winter only), 2 to 5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Founders of Galt

Commemorates the Honourable William Dickson and Absalom Shade who founded Galt. (Galt High Park, Cambridge.)

Honourable James Young 1835-1913

Honours this noted politician, writer, editor and publisher. He was an authority on the history of the Galt area. (Central Presbyterian Church, Cambridge.)

Tassie's School

Established in 1852 as the Galt Grammar School, it was taken over in 1853 by William Tassie, through whose efforts the institution gained an outstanding reputation for high academic standards. (On grounds of Collegiate Institute, Cambridge.)

Galt City Hall

This attractive public building, constructed in 1857-58, is classical in general style, with a strong "Italianate" influence. (At the Market Square side of the Galt City Hall, Cambridge.)

The Founder of Preston

Commemorates John Erb (1764-1832) a Pennsylvania Mennonite who came to Upper Canada in 1805. He settled on the site of Preston and built a sawmill and gristmill around which the community grew. (In front of Preston Town Hall, Cambridge.)

The Huron Road.

This early "colonization road" was built by the Canada Company to promote the sale of their lands in the Huron Tract. (At the entrance to Doon Pioneer Village, near Kitchener.)

Bishop Benjamin Eby 1785-1853

This influential Mennonite leader settled in Upper Canada in 1807. The land he acquired now forms part of the city of Kitchener. He played a leading role in both religious and temporal life of the rapidly growing settlement that was known at first as Ebytown, later named Berlin and renamed Kitchener in 1916. (At First Mennonite Church, Kitchener.)

William Lyon Mackenzie King 1874-1950

Commemorates Canada's tenth prime minister who was born in Berlin (Kitchener) and was a grandson of the leader of the Rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie. (In front of City Hall, Kitchener.)

The Joseph Schneider House 1820

This frame structure is the oldest remaining house in Kitchener. It was built by Joseph Schneider, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania,

who settled on his lot in 1807. (466-468 Queen Street South, Kitchener.)

The Founding of New Hamburg

Commemorates this community's founding in the 1830's and its development as an important centre for milling and farm machinery production. It was incorporated as a village in 1857 and a town in 1966. (Municipal Building, 121 Huron Street, New Hamburg.)

The First Amish Settlement

Pays tribute to the efforts of early Amish Mennonites, pioneers of a group whose very survival of a distinct cultural group is a tribute to their industry and habit of co-operation. (At the Steinman Mennonite Church, Waterloo Region Road 6, near New Hamburg.)

Abraham Erb 1772-1830

Honours the founder of Waterloo. Emigrating from Pennsylvania in 1806, he purchased 900 acres of bushland and later built a sawmill and gristmill which formed the nucleus of a thriving community. (City Park, Waterloo.)

The University of Waterloo

Commemorates the founding of this university which now has the largest engineering school in Canada. (University Avenue, front of South Campus Hall, Waterloo.)

Waterloo Lutheran University

Commemorates the founding of this university which had its origins in the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada. (Central Teaching Building, Wilfrid Laurier University.)

Evangelical United Brethren

In August, 1839, the first Evangelical Church congregation was formed here following a camp meeting held on this site. In 1946 the Evangelical Church and the United Brethren merged to form

the Evangelical United Brethren. (In the Municipal Park adjacent to Marsland Blvd., Waterloo.)

The West Montrose Covered Bridge 1881

Commemorates Ontario's last remaining covered bridge. (At this bridge in West Montrose.)

Sir Adam Beck's Birthplace

Commemorates the founder of Ontario's public hydro-electric power system who was born in Baden in 1857. (In front of Baden Public School, Township of Wilmot.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Memorial Tower

In the spring of 1800, Joseph Schoerg and Samuel Betzner, Jr., brothers-in-law, Mennonites, from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, began the first two farms in the County of Waterloo. Other settlers followed, and in 1805 a company formed in Pennsylvania purchased 60,000 acres which constituted the first large settlement in the then far interior of Upper Canada. (Cambridge.)

Otto Julius Klotz

Surveyor and astronomer. Director of the Dominion Observatory, 1917-23. (Located in the Municipal building, Cambridge.)

Homer Watson

Canadian landscape painter. With definite understanding of nature and an individual style, he portrayed the beauties of his native region. (Located at the Doon School of Fine Arts, Doon.)

William Wilfred Campbell

Canadian poet. His verses revealed the beauty of the Great Lakes,

"The Magic Region of Blue Waters". (Located at Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate, Kitchener.)

Archibald McKellar MacMechan

Scholar, teacher, author. Professor of English in Dalhousie University, 1889-1933. (Located at Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate, Kitchener.)

Joseph Emm Seagram, 1841- 1919

A national historical plaque commemorates this industrialist, politician and sportsman who represented Waterloo in the House of Commons from 1896 to 1908. (At Seagram Head Office Building, Caroline St. South at Erb St., Waterloo.)

Wellington County

Museums and Galleries

Wellington County Museum, Wellington Place, R.R. #1, Fergus.

Located at Wellington Place, halfway between the villages of Elora and Fergus.

This museum features materials relating to the history of Wellington County and also travelling exhibitions.

Open all year. From June to Sept. Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. From Oct. to May, Wed. to Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Guelph Civic Museum, 6 Gordon St., at Waterloo St., Guelph.

This museum contains displays which illustrate the social and industrial growth of the city of Guelph from its founding by John Galt in 1827 to the present.

Open daily from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day. Open other times by appointment.

The Col. John McCrae Birthplace, 102 Water St., Guelph.

This attractive house located on the south side of Speed River in Guelph, was the birthplace of a great Canadian poet, physician and artist. He is best remembered for his nostalgic poem "In Flanders Fields" written in 1915 at the Battle of Ypres in Belgium. He died in Boulogne in 1918. The house has been restored as a National Historic Site and refurbished to accommodate furnishings of the period when occupied by the McCrae family. There is a fine gallery displaying some personal belongings, sketches and manuscripts of Col. McCrae.

Open: May to Nov., Tues. through Sun. and Holidays 2 p.m.-5 p.m.;

Winter, Sun. only 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

University of Guelph Art Gallery, McLaughlin Library, University of Guelph.

The art gallery is located on the main floor of the Library Building, situated at the centre of the University campus. Many different exhibitions are mounted annually. Permanent collection includes many Canadian paintings and graphics from 1800 to the present.

Open from Sept. 10 to July 31, weekdays 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; weekends, 1 to 10 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Arthur

Named in honour of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, this community was established at the southern terminus of the Garafraxa Colonization Road. Settlement began in the 1840s, and with the arrival of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway in 1872 the village was incorporated that year. (MacPherson Park, Arthur, about 26 miles northwest of Guelph.)

Early Settlement in Erin Township

This settlement took place on land purchased from the Mississauga Indians in 1818. It was surveyed shortly thereafter and the first settlers arrived by 1820. (On the grounds of the Community Centre, Ballinafad.)

Lieutenant S. Lewis Honey, V.C., D.C.M., M.M., 1894-1918

Honours one of Ontario's outstanding soldiers who served in the First World War. His gallantry in action cost him his life. (Beside Westcott United Church, Village of Conn.)

David Boyle, 1842-1911

Commemorates the pioneer Canadian archaeologist, anthropologist, and author, whose efforts as first Curator of the Provincial Archaeological Museum resulted in the preservation of thousands of native artifacts and the publication of the noted Annual Archaeological Reports. (Elora Public Library, Elora.)

The Founder of Elora

Honours Captain William Gilkison (1777-1833) who emigrated to North America in 1796. In 1832 he purchased some 14,000 acres of land in Nichol Township and founded Elora at the falls of the Grand River. (Town Square, Elora.)

The Founders of Fergus

Commemorates the founding of this predominantly Scottish community in 1833 by the Honourable Adam Fergusson and his partner James Webster. (In front of public library, St. Andrew's Street West, Fergus.)

Edward Johnson 1881-1959

Honours one of Canada's most outstanding pioneers in the field of music. (Riverside Park, Guelph.)

John McLean 1799-1890

McLean was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company for many years and completed several voyages of exploration. In 1839 he discovered the Grand Falls of the Hamilton River in Labrador. He is the author of a book entitled "Notes of a Twenty-five Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Company" which is a classic of exploration and of the fur trade. (In front of his former home on Nottingham Street, Guelph.)

John Galt 1779-1839

Commemorates the first superintendent of the Canada Company and founder of the city of Guelph. (Royal City Park, Guelph.)

The La Guayra Settlers

Tells the story of a group of Scottish emigrants, who after an unsuccessful attempt to settle in South America were placed on the Canada Company's Huron Tract through the efforts of John Galt. (Royal City Park, Guelph.)

Ontario Veterinary College

Commemorates the founding of this institution in Toronto in 1862. It was the first in Canada to offer courses in veterinary medicine, and in 1922 was moved to Guelph. (Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph.)

Ontario Agricultural College

Commemorates this famous School of Agriculture, the first college established on the University of Guelph campus. Opened in 1874, it was one of a group of colleges that provided the nucleus of the University of Guelph. (Near Johnston Arch, University of Guelph, Guelph.)

Guelph City Hall 1856

This fine example of classical architecture was built shortly after Guelph became incorporated as a town. It retains much of its original appearance. (Guelph City Hall, 59 Carden Street, Guelph.)

Captain Frederick W. Campbell, V.C. 1867-1915

A veteran of the South African War, Campbell was among the earliest winners of the Victoria Cross during the First World War. (Royal Canadian Legion Hall, Mount Forest.)

The Founding of Palmerston

The opening in 1871 of a station on the main line of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway provided the nucleus around which this community developed. The rapid increase in population resulted in its incorporation as a Town in 1874. (At the corner of William and Bell Streets, Palmerston.)

The Ontario Vaccine Farm

Established in 1885 by Dr. Alexander Stewart (1845-1911), this was the first institution to produce smallpox vaccine in Ontario. The Farm, which originally consisted of a converted barn, remained in operation until 1916. (Former Stewart residence, 290 Main Street, Palmerston.)

The Settlement of Puslinch

Surveyed between 1828 and 1832, this township was settled extensively shortly thereafter. In 1859 Edward Ellis, a pioneer settler, gave land for a Methodist chapel which was erected through community effort in 1861. It provides a fine example of the rural church architecture of that period. (On the grounds of the Ellis Chapel, 2½ miles east of Cambridge alongside Accommodation Road.)

Rockwood Academy

William Wetherald, an English Quaker, established this highly regarded Academy as a boys' school in 1850, and in 1853 completed a commodious stone building to house his pupils. Although the school was discontinued in 1882, this fine structure, now privately owned, remains in an excellent state of preservation. (Rockwood Academy, Rockwood.)



Rockwood Academy, Rockwood

National Historical Markers

Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae

Canadian poet, physician and soldier, he wrote his famous poem "In Flanders Fields" in a dugout near Ypres in April 1915. (Located at the Col. John McCrae Birthplace, on Water Street, Guelph.)

James Jerome Hill

Pioneer railway promoter and builder in Canada and the United States. (Located on Eramosa Twp. Building, on Highway 7, Rockwood.)

York Regional Municipality

Museums and Galleries

The McMichael Canadian Collection, Kleinburg.

Featured in this extensive collection are landscape paintings by the Group of Seven, their contemporaries and native masters such as Emily Carr, David Milne and Clarence Gagnon. Also preserved is the studio-shack of Tom Thomson where he lived and painted his major canvases. Included are pioneer furniture, artifacts and Indian and Eskimo works of art. Open all year, daily, noon to 5:30 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Markham District Historical Museum, Hwy 48, Markham.

This museum is located in the former Mount Joy School at the northern end of Markham village and displays the history and culture of the Markham area. Open all year. June 15 to Sept. 15, Tues. through Sun., 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. From Sept. 15 to June 15, Wed. through Sun., 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

Whitchurch-Stouffville Museum, Newmarket.

This museum is located in the former Bogartown school about 3 miles east and south of Newmarket, on the Vivian Road, west of Woodbine Ave. Theme displays illustrate different aspects of the history and development of the township. In mid-August, an annual Antique and Classic Car Show, bake sale, crafts, etc. Open from May 1 to Sept. 30, Wed. to Sun., and holidays, 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Sharon Temple of Peace, Queen Street, Sharon.

This uniquely designed wooden structure built prior to 1830 was

the meeting place of a religious sect known as "The Children of Peace". The building now contains displays of pioneer artifacts relating to York County. Adjacent to the Temple are four structures; the driving shed, two houses and the Study of David Willson, the founder of the sect.

Open: Victoria Day weekend to Labour Day, daily (except Tues.), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. From Labour Day to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Eildon Hall, Sibbald Point Provincial Park, Sutton.

The gentry estate created by the pioneering Sibbald family is now Sibbald Point Provincial Park. An interpretive programme conducted by the Ministry of Natural Resources includes changing displays in the former Sibbald home and guided tours to such estate features as the hired man's cabin, Castle Dangerous, the Carriage Road, and St. George's Church (graves of Stephen Leacock and Mazo de la Roche). Located 5 miles east of Sutton, on Lake Simcoe.

Open: May 22 to June 27, Sat. and Sun. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. From June 28 to Labour Day, Tues. to Sun. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Open Holiday Mondays.

Georgina Village Museum, Civic Centre Road, Sutton West.

This museum is located 4 miles west of Sutton, off Woodbine Ave. on Civic Centre Road, near the shores of Lake Simcoe. There are three buildings open: a log cabin, a Free Methodist church, and a general store.

Open from May 21 to July 1: weekends and holidays, 1 to 5 p.m. During July and August: daily except Mondays, 1 to 5 p.m. From Sept. 3 to Thanksgiving: weekends, 1 to 5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Dutch Settlement of the Holland Marsh

This plaque commemorates the Dutch farmers who first settled on this reclaimed and fertile river valley land in 1934. Through skilled farming practice and co-operative management, the Dutch contributed substantially to the Marsh's development as one of Ontario's most important vegetable growing districts. (Near the Old Schoolhouse in Ansnorveldt, on concession road 3, north of Highway 9.)

Mazo de la Roche 1879-1961

Born in Newmarket, she is one of Canada's most celebrated authors, who is internationally-known for her "Jalna" series of novels, and her many short stories, plays and poems. She is buried in St. George's churchyard, Jackson's Point, on Lake Simcoe. (Wessley Brooks Conservation Park, Newmarket.)

Quaker Meeting House 1810

This was the earliest church erected in the region north of Toronto and still exists on its original site. (West side of Yonge Street, near Newmarket.)

Whitchurch Quaker Settlement

Commemorates the early Quaker settlers of the area who had by 1830 constructed the building which now, considerably altered, houses the Pine Orchard Union Church. (At Pine Orchard Union Church, R.R. #3, Newmarket.)

Eildon Hall

Marks one of the Lake Simcoe region's oldest remaining buildings and commemorates the Sibbald family who played a prominent role in the early life of the district. (Sibbald Point Provincial Park.)

Stephen Butler Leacock 1869-1944

Honours this internationally known author and humorist in the area where he was raised and where he is now buried. (St. George's Church, Georgina Twp., junction of Sibbald Point Provincial Park Road and the Lakeshore Road, about 3½ miles from Sutton.)

The Berczy Settlement 1794

Commemorates the first settlement in Markham Township. In 1794 William Berczy (1748-1813) brought a group of German settlers into the area. Overcoming much hardship and sickness, they laid the foundations for a prosperous agricultural community. (Lutheran cemetery, Kennedy Road, 1 mile north of Unionville.)

Bethesda Church and Burying Ground

Commemorates one of the earliest Lutheran congregations in Upper Canada, members of which came to the province in 1794. Their first church, built in 1820, stood near the site where the plaque is placed. (Lutheran cemetery, Kennedy Road, 1 mile north of Unionville.)

Sharon Temple

Commemorates the unusual and well built structure, erected 1825-32 by the Davidites, religious followers of David Willson. (Sharon.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Moodie 1778-1837

Honours this veteran of the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812, who was fatally wounded during his attempt to warn the government authorities in Toronto of an impending rebel attack on the city. (Yonge Street North at Trayborne Drive, Richmond Hill.)

The Founding of Richmond Hill

Commemorates the founding and early development of this community. Originally known as "Mount Pleasant", it was renamed following a visit in 1819 by the Governor-in-Chief of North America, the Duke of Richmond. (In front of the Town Hall, Yonge St., Richmond Hill.)

The Founding of Markham

Describes the founding of this community in the early 1800s, and its later development until its first incorporation as a village in 1872. (Markham District Historical Museum, Markham.)

Lloydtown

Jesse Lloyd, a Quaker from Pennsylvania was instrumental in founding this community by building mills in the area. Later, he became a leading figure in the Rebellion of 1837. Following the failure of this uprising he fled to the United States where he died shortly thereafter. (At Lloydtown west of Highway 27, near Schomberg.)

The De Puisaye Settlement

Describes the attempt of a group of French Royalists to form a settlement along Yonge Street. (Highway 11, 2 miles north of Richmond Hill.)

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church

Commemorates the founding of one of the earliest Lutheran congregations in what is now the province of Ontario. In the present church, built in 1860, the Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church was founded in 1861. (Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2 miles south of Maple, on Keele Street.)

Lord Beaverbrook 1879-1964

Commemorates one of the Commonwealth's best known publishers, politicians and philanthropists at his birthplace. (St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Keele Street, Town of Vaughan.)

First Steam Train, 1853

Commemorates the running of the first steam train in what is now the Province of Ontario, by the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad Company. (At the C.N. Station, Aurora.)



Quaker Meeting House, Newmarket

Samuel Lount 1791-1838

A prosperous farmer and Reform politician, Lount settled near Holland Landing. He was in joint command of Mackenzie's rebel forces when they were defeated near Montgomery's Tavern on Dec. 7, 1837. Captured and convicted of treason, Lount was executed at Toronto in 1838. (Holland Landing Conservation Area, Anchor Park, Village of Holland Landing.)

J.E.H. MacDonald 1873-1932

One of the founders of the "Group of Seven" art movement, MacDonald lived at Thornhill from 1913 until 1932. Subjects for a number of his paintings were taken from this locality. (Oakbank Pond, on Highway 7b (west), in Thornhill.)

National Historic Sites and Markers

Yonge Street

Planned by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe in 1793 as a military road and commercial highway between Lakes Ontario and Huron. Laid out and constructed by the Queen's Rangers 1794-96, and named in honour of Sir George Yonge, Secretary of War. (Located on grounds of Summit Golf and Country Club, Highway 11, 2 miles north of Richmond Hill.)

The Hillary House

This house was built in 1861-62 for Dr. Walter B. Geikie, a prominent medical teacher, who lived here from 1862 to 1869. Although altered by subsequent owners in 1869 and 1888, it remains one of the best and most complete examples of Picturesque Gothic known to exist in Ontario. (72 Yonge Street, North, Aurora.)

Eildon Hall,
Sibbald Point Provincial Park



Provincial Historical Plaques erected outside Ontario
France

Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae
1872-1918

This well-known physician and author is best remembered for his internationally-famous poem "In Flanders' Fields". (At his burial place, the Commonwealth War Graves Plot, Wimereux Cemetery, Wimereux, about 4 miles from Boulogne.)

Comte de Frontenac

Commemorates Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, one of Canada's best-known historical figures, at his birthplace, the former royal palace of St-Germain. (In the cour d'honneur of the chapel of the old royal Château, St-Germain-en-Laye, about 20 miles from Paris.)

Samuel de Champlain

Commemorates the world renowned colonizer and cartographer whose account of his travels provided the first recorded description of much of what is now Ontario and whose indefatigable efforts as builder, administrator, and defender of the colony earned him the title "Father of New France" (Village of Brouage, France.)

Germany

William Berczy 1744-1813

Honours the architect, painter and colonizer who in 1794 established one of the earliest German communities in what is now Ontario. In 1798 Berczy moved to Lower Canada (later Quebec) where he earned a wide reputation as a portrait painter. (Wallerstein, Germany.)

The Netherlands

Dutch Settlement of the Holland Marsh

Pays tribute to the efforts of the Dutch farmers who in the mid 1930's through skilled farming practice and co-operative management succeeded in developing the Holland Marsh into one of Ontario's foremost vegetable growing areas. (Near the Town Hall, Nieuwe Pekela, Groningen, The Netherlands.)

United Kingdom

Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe 1752-1806

Commemorates Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor at his former English country estate and present burial place. (Wolford Chapel, Honiton, near Exeter, Devonshire, England.)

Stephen Butler Leacock 1869-1944

Commemorates this internationally known author and humorist at his birthplace in Hampshire, England ("Leacock House", Swanmore, Hampshire, England.)

Grey Owl 1888-1938

Honours Archibald Stansfield Belaney who, as "Grey Owl", adopted the lifestyle of the North American Indian, but later stopped trapping and achieved world wide acclaim for his books in which he pleaded for the protection of the wilderness. (Hastings, England.)

Lieutenant-Colonel John By, R.E., 1779-1836

Commemorates the brilliant military engineer who was in charge of the construction of the Rideau Canal. He was also instrumental in the founding and surveying of the future capital of Canada, originally named "Bytown" in his honour. (Lambeth Town Hall, Lambeth, London, England.)

Captain Thomas James

Honours this noted English navigator who sailed from Bristol seeking a "North West Passage" in 1631. He investigated the southwest coast of Hudson Bay and explored the bay which now bears his name. (The Bridgehead, City Centre, Bristol, England.)

Elizabeth Posthuma Simcoe 1766-1850

The wife of Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor, John Graves Simcoe, her diaries and sketches compiled 1791-96 while in Canada, provide a valuable record of pioneer life in that colony. Governor and Mrs. Simcoe and several of their children are buried nearby at Wolford Chapel. (Inside Holy Trinity Church, Dunkeswell Abbey, near Exeter, Devon, England.)

Major-General Sir Isaac Brock 1769-1812

Honours one of Canada's outstanding military heroes. The plaque was erected to commemorate the 200th anniversary of his birth. (St. Peter Port Church, Guernsey, Channel Islands.)

Hon. George Brown 1818-1880

Honours one of Canada's most prominent journalists and statesmen, and a leading Father of Confederation. (Municipal Building, Alloa, near Edinburgh, Scotland.)

Sir Sandford Fleming 1827-1915

Commemorates this outstanding Canadian civil engineer and inventor of Standard Time at his birthplace in Scotland. (Memorial Park, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland.)

Sir John A. Macdonald 1815-1891

Commemorates Canada's first prime minister who was born in Glasgow and emigrated to Upper Canada in 1820. One of the country's outstanding statesmen, he played a leading role in the ef-

fort to create a federal union of Britain's North American colonies, which resulted in the formation of the Dominion of Canada on July 1, 1867. (Ramshorn Parish Church, Glasgow, Scotland.)

William Lyon Mackenzie

Commemorates this famous radical reformer, writer and publisher who became Toronto's first mayor and served in the provincial and federal parliaments. (Overgate, Dundee, Scotland.)

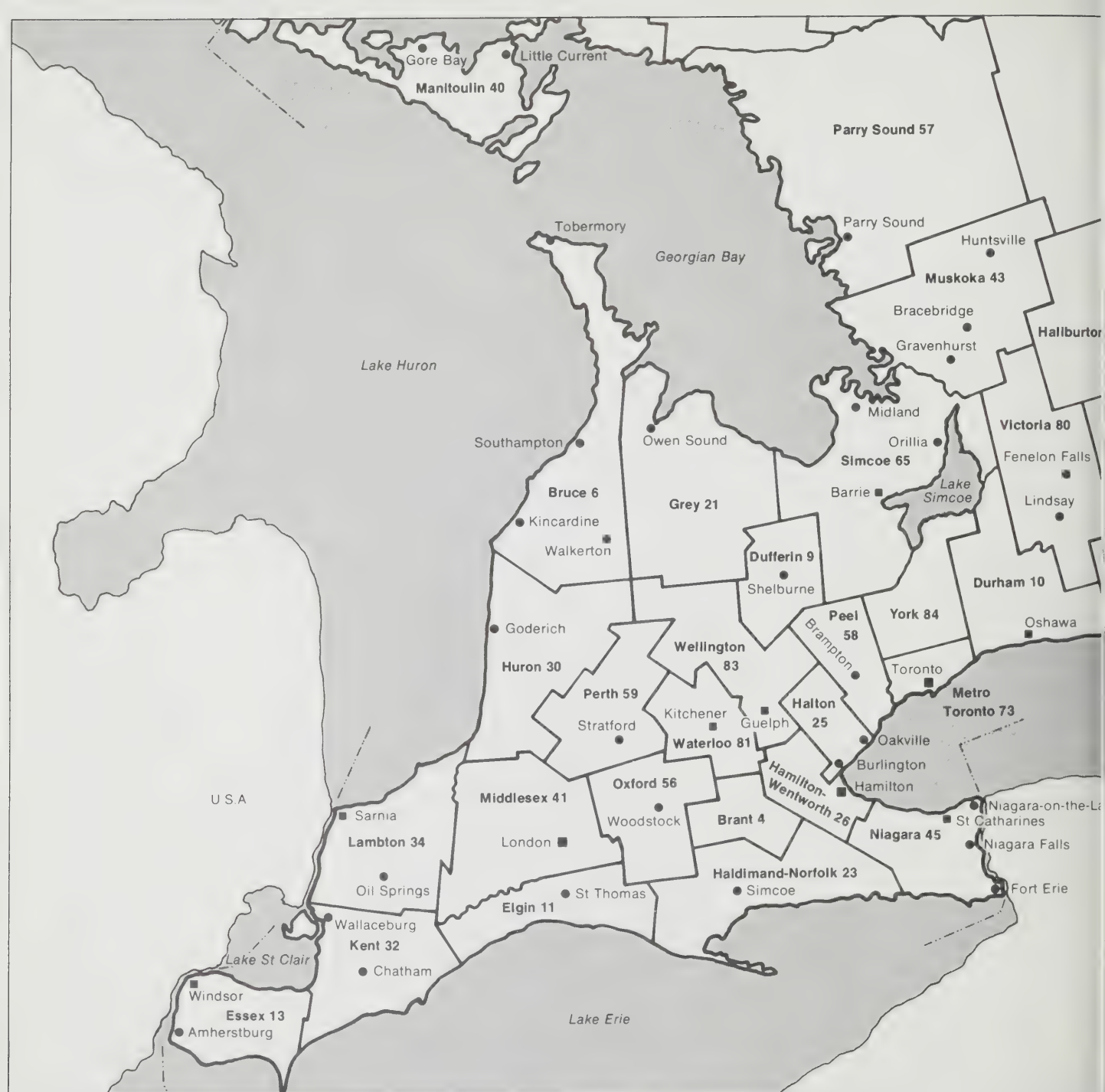
United States of America

The Grand Portage

Commemorates an historic portage which for many years was an important link on the canoe route to the West. The post established at its eastern terminus became the inland headquarters of the North West Company. (Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota.)

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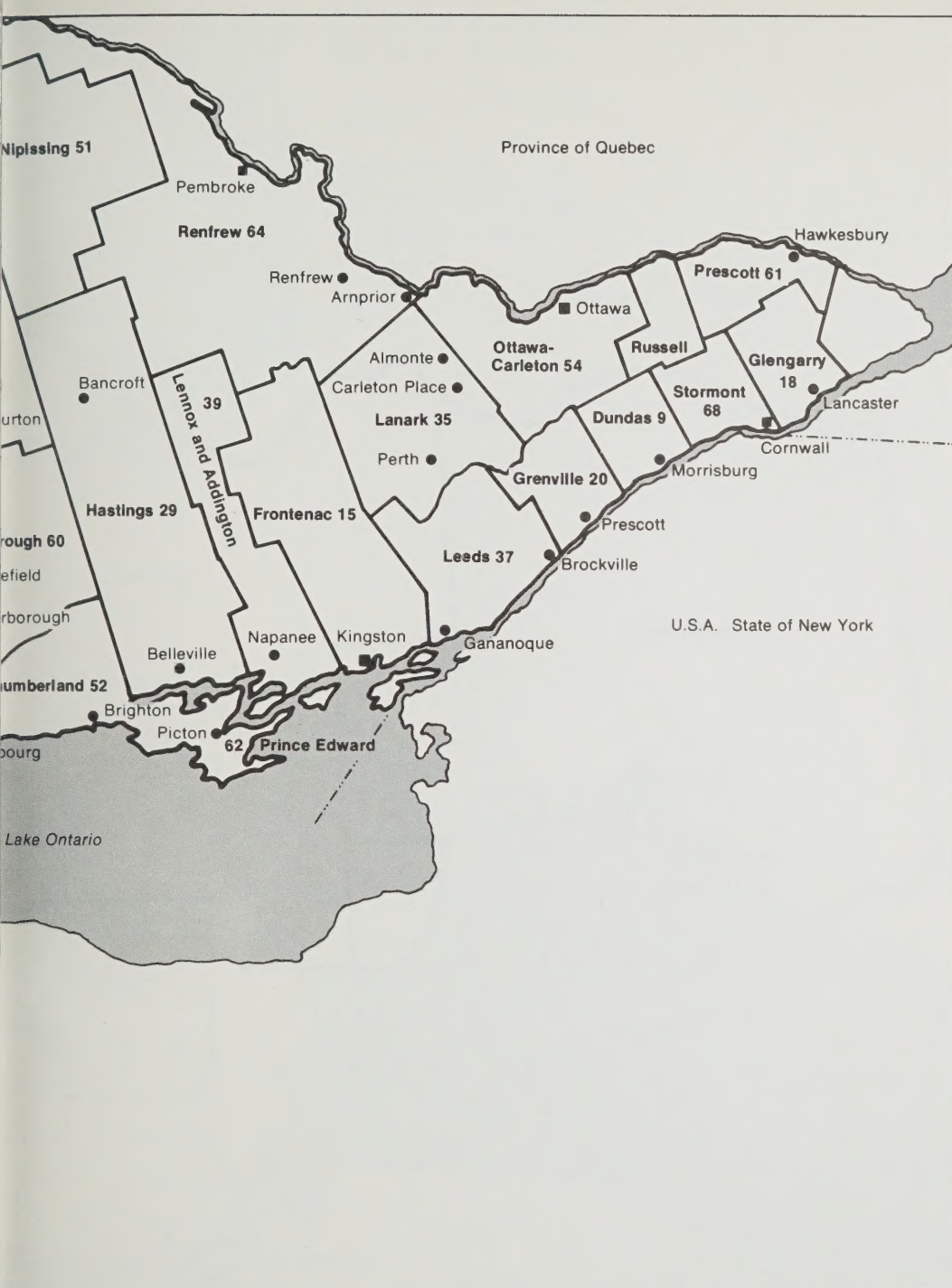
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Municipal Boundaries Southern Ontario

Indicating location of Counties and
Regional Municipalities

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indicates page 15 for listing of
historic sites, museums, galleries
and plaques for Frontenac
County.





Municipal Boundaries Northern Ontario

Indicates location of municipal
Districts

Legend: Algoma 3

indicates page 3 for listing of
historic sites, museums, galleries
and plaques for Algoma
District.

